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U.S. 'OBSTRUCTIONISM' AT INF TALKS BLASTED

PM311522 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Aug 83 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Two Approaches"]

[Text] Thousands of kilometers of dry land and ocean expanses lie between the Swiss city of Geneva and the small town of Fort Sill in Oklahoma. What links these two points on our planet, so disparate in historical interest and so geographically distant? On the shores of Lake Geneva U.S. diplomacy is testing the peoples' patience at the talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe. At the missile base in Fort Sill the U.S. military are testing the Pershing II missiles. U.S. diplomacy is disrupting the talks; the Martin Marietta military firm which produces the Pershings is extracting a multibillion sum. Washington's barren approach in Geneva is carrying cruise missiles to Europe; NATO's two-track decision presents a by no means ambiguous threat to the existence of the European Continent and, if you recall that the sparks of world wars were ignited in Europe, then to all mankind as well.

It was against this grim background that the voice of the land of the soviets was heard again from Moscow -- a voice in which the desire for peace and common sense merged organically together. Answering PRAVDA's questions, Comrade Yu. V. Andropov declared our readiness to take one more major step for the success of the Soviet-U.S. talks on Euromissiles. The crux of this step, which has generated a new surge of hope in some people and dismay and malice in others, the former comprising the overwhelming majority and the latter a plain minority, is as follows:

If a mutually acceptable agreement is reached, including U.S. renunciation of the deployment of new missiles in Europe, the Soviet Union, in reducing its medium-range missiles in the European part of the country to a level equal to the number of missiles in the possession of Britain and France, will liquidate all the missiles subject to reduction. In that case a considerable number of the most modern missiles, known in the West as the SS-20 missiles, would also be liquidated.

The exceptional importance of this initiative and the goodwill prompting it are clearly visible. The Soviet Union has done and is doing everything in its power to find ways out at the talks, to reach a mutually acceptable accord which will prevent another, extraordinarily dangerous twist to the nuclear arms race in Europe.

The new Soviet initiative and the new U.S. Pershing tests were both undertaken on the eve of the latest round of talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe (which begins on 6 September in Geneva). The word "round" has migrated to diplomacy from boxing terminology. But selfishness and ambition are profoundly alien to the victory for peace, goodwill, and sanity. It is a victory for all the peoples, of both Europe and other continents, because in the nuclear missile age peace has become truly indivisible. It is a victory for the Soviet people and for the Americans. "If a hand of friendship is extended to us, it will always meet with a sincere grasp from the Soviet people," Yu. V. Andropov said when he received from visiting U.S. labor unionist Winpisinger a greetings message in the form of a metal plaque with an engraving depicting two clasped hands symbolizing the USSR and the United States and an inscription reading: "In a spirit of freindship and the desire for lasting peace for all people on earth."

But unfortunately that is not the spirit guiding the U.S. side at the Geneva talks. That is why the distance between our approach and its approach to the Euromissiles problem is greater than the distance between Geneva and Fort Sill. We are seeking ways out of the contradictions, but Washington is causing them. We are seeking serious, positive discussion, while Washington is restricting itself to a show of optimism. We are displaying flexibility while Washington is stagnating, hardening in its desire to achieve military superiority by turning West Europe into a launchpad for Pershing and cruise missiles targeted against the socialist world. Indeed, these missiles can also cover half of Africa and the entire Near East.

Washington's obstructionism is eloquently borne out by the entire history of the Geneva talks, beginning from zero, so to speak. The point of the U.S. "zero option," if we pluck its propaganda plumage from it, means zero missiles for us and zero reductions for NATO. It is entirely understandable why the troubadours of the arms race are singing songs of praise to this option. But their expectations that we will give our blessing to the deployment of the U.S. missiles pointed at our temple are not only incomprehensible but also unfeasible, because our flexibility has its limits, dictated by the interests of the security of the Soviet state and its allies.

As for flexibility -- genuine flexibility and not the mockery of common sense -- it is being displayed by Moscow, not Washington. We were the ones who proposed a genuine, not a bogus zero option for Europe -- destroying all nuclear weapons, both medium-range and tactical. We were the ones who proposed another, less radical, but also far-reaching option -- renouncing the deployment of any new medium-range weapons in Europe and reducing all existing weapons by a factor of approximately three. We were the ones who consented to agree on parity both in terms of carriers (missiles and aircraft) and of the warheads of them. And, finally, our latest proposal.

Who is saying an immutable, arrogant "no" to these initiatives, sometimes even before studying them attentively? The selfsame gentlemen who are flaunting their "flexibility" while, in the quiet of their offices, impeding any headway. "Flexibility" for them is for misleading public opinion, for curbing the antiwar movement. For us these gentlemen reserve diktat and missiles; for themselves, military superiority and militarist superprofits.

Will the missiles undergoing frenzied tests on the territory of Oklahoma be deployed on West European soil? The answer to this question depends on what happens in Geneva, on how the United States behaves at the conference table. In that sense the forthcoming round will be decisive. Time does not wait, although we will not allow anyone to blackmail us with all sorts of deadlines, exploiting them as an instrument for exerting pressure. If Washington's stance in Geneva remains unconstructive and one-sided and matters reach the point of the actual deployment of the U.S. Pershing and cruise missiles in Europe, we will naturally have to take corresponding countermeasures to preserve the balance of forces on a regional, European, and global scale. No one should have any uncertainty on that score.

...August is on the way out. We are separated from fall by a single leaf of the calendar, already turning an autumnal yellow. Looking back over the last month of the summer of 1983, measuring it by the supreme human yardstick of all mankind, you can see again with particular, penetrating force that peace has been, is, and will be the ideal of socialism. You only have to compare Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's speech to the party and labor veterans in Moscow with President Reagan's speech to the "American Legion" veterans in Seattle.

At the meeting in Moscow there was talk of peace and creation; at the meeting in Seattle there was talk of the arms race. It was as if to make doubly obvious the contrast between Moscow as the herald of peace and Seattle as the center of the U.S. military industry. Compare the draft treaty on banning the use of force in space or from space against the Earth, which we submitted to the United Nations in August, with the tests which began, also in August, in Colorado this time, on missiles which shoot down satellites in order, as THE NEW YORK TIMES put it, "to make the enemy deaf, dumb, and blind."

One really does have to be deaf and blind not to see the profound, fundamental difference in approach to the solution of the ultimate question -- the question of peace on our planet -- between Moscow and Washington. One really does have to be dumb not to pay fitting tribute to each. In vain did President Reagan, speaking in Seattle, tried to slander people of goodwill and the peace movement. People know -- and will know despite any lies and deception -- who is extending a hand of friendship and who nuclear missile tentacles, who is guided by sanity and who by irrational ambitions, and who is for peace and who is against it.

'ILL-FAMED' U.S. 'ZERO OPTION' REJECTED

LD311508 Moscow TASS in English 1440 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow August 31 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

As a military correspondent of the ASSOCIATED PRESS agency reports from Washington, quoting the opinion of officials, the USA will not agree at the Geneva talks on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe, which are to be resumed soon, to any other option, but the "zero option" which has been proposed by President Reagan from the very outset. The recent statement by a spokesman for the FRG government on the Soviet proposal that all the medium-range missiles to be reduced in Europe be then scrapped, also echoes the hackneyed American "zero option" blocking the way to an agreement at Geneva.

The ill-famed "zero option" which provides for the USSR a reduction of medium-range missiles down to zero, but for no cuts for the NATO countries, pursues the same aim of misleading, through verbal juggling, the American and West German public, and thus tries to justify the U.S. and NATO's claims to military superiority over the Warsaw treaty countries.

What is today the ratio between the nuclear weapons in Europe of the two military groupings? It is roughly equal -- nearly 1,000 units on each side. What components do they include? NATO has on the European Continent 986 delivery vehicles, including the basic missile and aircraft nuclear weapons, which can hit targets in the Soviet Union's territory. Among them there are more than 700 U.S. aircraft such as "F-111", "FB-111" and "F-4" aircraft on board aircraft carriers on seas and oceans washing Europe.

Britain, as is stated in the pamphlet of the British Defence Department on nuclear weapons and prevention of war, has four submarines belonging to the nuclear force and carrying 64 "Polaris" missiles. They carry a total of 192 nuclear warheads. In addition Britain has 55 bombers.

France, although she does not belong to the military wing of the Atlantic bloc, but remains an influential NATO member, has 98 missiles and 46 bombers. Among them there are 18 ground-based ballistic missiles with a range of 3,700 kilometres and 80 units with a range of 3,200 kilometres installed in five nuclear-powered submarines. The range of "Mirage-4" bombers is 1,600 kilometres.

But, as the French press reports, it is planned to create already in near future a French nuclear strike power corresponding to the similar level of the USA and the USSR. In Britain, after the present-day modernization is completed, the number of warheads will be increased to reach 384. On top of the existing NATO arsenal the Washington administration is planning to add another 572 medium-range and cruise missiles.

The Soviet Union has 975 units of similar weapons. In this situation the USSR proposes that either all nuclear weapons be withdrawn from Europe, or the number of medium-range weapons be reduced by two-thirds on each side or only 162 missiles be left, that is as many, as Britain and France, combined, have. Correspondingly, the number of aircraft carrying medium-range nuclear weapons should be reduced to equal levels on both sides. The USSR has also expressed consent to reach agreement on equal numbers of warheads.

Should a mutually acceptable agreement be reached, including the renunciation by the USA of the deployment of new missiles in Europe, the Soviet Union would, in reducing the number of its medium-range missiles in the European part of the country down to the level equal to the number of missiles possessed by Britain and France combined, scrap all the reduced missiles, among which there is a considerable number of SS-20 missiles. In other words, the Soviet Union declares for equality and equal security for all sides. And if the USA demands from the USSR "disarmament down to zero" its NATO allies should be ready for mutual disarmament by the medium-range missiles down to zero as well. This is the real preservation of the parity of the sides.

EUROMISSILES 'THREATEN' NOT JUST E. EUROPE

LD010829 Moscow TASS in English 0710 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow September 1 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Vladimir Goncharov writes: It is common knowledge that, going to deploy its medium-range nuclear missiles in West European countries, Washington plans to train them on the Soviet Union. But it would be clearly a delusion to assume that the new, dangerous designs of U.S. imperialism are confined to only this target. Pershing II's and cruise missiles are a gravest threat to all countries lying within the firing range of the new U.S. systems of mass annihilation. When stationed in Italy, West Germany and Britain, they can be pointed not only to the east of Europe but also in all other directions, including those of Africa and the Middle East.

This threat is quite real. It stems from the very essence of the aggressive U.S. military doctrine of so-called "defence of vital U.S. interests" in any part of the world. What it meant by this lingo, above all, is the struggle of U.S. imperialism against the national liberation movements, the imposition of fettering conditions on developing countries, which will ensure the economic interests of U.S. monopolies engaging in the plunder of the natural resources of the countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America, and, last but not least, the global claims of U.S. imperialism to world political hegemony.

The announcement of plans to fight a "limited" war in Europe with the use of medium-range nuclear missiles by no means rules out plans to wage similar "limited" wars also in other parts of the world. That there are such plans is indicated by the raising in the United States of the ill-famed Rapid Deployment Force to carry out aggressive punitive operations in developing countries.

And there is no doubt that, in doing this, Washington may not stop at the use of nuclear weapons. Pentagon strategy-makers proceed from the assumption that only comparatively small-size troop contingents can be air-lifted thousands of kilometres away from the United States on super-heavy transport planes and that a relatively long time will be needed to move the entire Rapid Deployment Force to remote sites and commit it to action there. But nuclear weapons are a different thing. They can be used extra quickly, on the spur of the moment.

It is very indicative that when the USSR proposed that the nuclear powers pledge not to use nuclear weapons against those non-nuclear states which do not have them in their territories and do not deploy and acquire them, and sign a corresponding international convention, Washington cold-shouldered this proposal. Why? Apparently, because the use of nuclear weapons against the people of developing countries is envisaged by the operations plans of the U.S. contenders for world domination.

Pentagon chief Caspar Weinberger once said something that explains many things. Speaking about nuclear weapons, he said that the one who would tell the enemy in advance that he was not going to go beyond a certain limit was almost certainly heading for another Vietnam. Vice-Admiral Miller, former deputy chief of the Joint Staff of Planning Strategic Targets, was even more explicit. Speaking about the situation in the Near and Middle East, he declared that in the future the United States could get into regions where it would be increasingly difficult to maintain stability with the help of conventional armed forces, and nuclear weapons would become an alternative for the United States; and, the vice-admiral said, the use of nuclear weapons could be the only way of securing the goal of defending U.S. interests.

Today the United States is conducting punitive operations and shedding Arabs' blood in Lebanon with the help of Marines. But the above statements of U.S. politicians and military leaders show that, under certain conditions, the countries of the Middle East may come under an attack also by U.S. nuclear missiles. The technical capabilities of Pershing II's and cruise missiles allow this.

SHIFTS IN U.S. STANCE AT ARMS TALKS 'COSMETIC'

PM251051 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 25 Aug 83 First Edition p 1

[Gennadiy Shishkin "International Review": "The Militarists' Cosmetics"]

[Text] Certain metamorphoses have been very apparent recently in the Washington political arena. The hawkish screeches which were issuing from it not so long ago have all but turned into dovelike cooing. Even President Reagan, who has declared a "crusade" against socialism and has called the Soviet Union the "center of evil," now prefers to talk about a "desire to limit arms." He is echoed by Secretary of State Sultz. The other day, in an interview for THE BALTIMORE SUN he gave assurances that at the Geneva talks on limiting nuclear armaments in Europe the United States has allegedly "adopted a very reasonable stance" and "is trying to create the kind of mood in which readiness for mutual concession is expressed."

Does all this mean that the Reagan administration is abandoning its destructive approach to Soviet-American relations? Is the U.S. position really changing at the talks in Geneva on the problems of reducing and limiting nuclear armaments, as the loudmouths in Washington would have it at the moment? The answer to all these questions, unfortunately, can only be in the negative.

As for the USSR, it is reinforcing its desire to normalize the international situation with real action. The whole world is welcoming the new peace initiatives put forward by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov to supplement the previous far-reaching proposals aimed at eliminating the threat of nuclear catastrophe.

We are talking about the need to agree on a total ban on the testing and deployment of any space-based weapons for the destruction of targets on earth, in the air, and in space. The Soviet Union is prepared for the most radical solution of the question of antisatellite weapons -- an accord on the liquidation of existing antisatellite systems and a ban on the creation of new ones. Detailed proposals on this score have been submitted for examination by the forthcoming UN General Assembly session.

Moreover, the Soviet leadership has already taken an exceedingly important decision by pledging not to be the first to put any kind of antisatellite weapon into space, that is, it has imposed a unilateral moratorium on such launches for as long as the other states, including the United States, refrain from putting any kind of antisatellite weapon into space.

Supporting and approving the Soviet Union's impressive concrete demonstration of goodwill and its determination to actually do something to strengthen peace and the peoples' security, the broad international public is increasingly condemning the stubborn reluctance of the United States to follow this example.

Washington, of course, must see the universal attraction and popularity of the Soviet peace initiatives. For that reason it dare not reject them out of hand this time, as it has done before. U.S. State Department spokesman A. Romberg promised that "the United States, in the context of the President's policy, will closely examine any serious Soviet proposal on arms control in space." But then, almost in the same breath, he tried to pour cold water onto the matter by asserting that "the precise meaning of the USSR's proposal is unclear" and that allegedly "it gives the Soviet Union one-sided advantages."

All these dishonest tricks are Washington's way of dodging a businesslike discussion of the new Soviet proposals while getting on with the development of its own space "superweapons." The desire to gain a military advantage also determines the U.S. course at the Geneva talks. It is the position the United States adopted at the very start and the one it still holds. Flexibility, about which there has been so much talk in Washington recently, is apparent only in the wording, not in the essential thrust of the U.S. proposals.

At the talks on medium-range missiles in Europe the United States continues to insist on its "interim option." Spokesmen for the Reagan administration never tire of repeating that the Soviet Union allegedly wants a monopoly on medium-range missiles in Europe. This, of course, has nothing to do with reality.

A similar picture is to be seen at the talks on strategic arms. The so-called "updated" U.S. proposals have the same old purpose -- to make the Soviet Union consent to the undermining of the foundations of its strategic might and to agree to reduce its land-based intercontinental missiles by more than one-half. The U.S. systems of the same type would not be reduced. In fact, the United States would be permitted to increase them. In this case the U.S. position again ignores the USSR's legitimate interests and presupposes gaining an overwhelming U.S. advantage over our country. In effect Washington is demanding that the Soviet Union rejigger the entire structure of its strategic forces.

In fact, the United States proposes that ICBM's carry an equal number of warheads -- 5,000 on each side. In this case 2,500 would be based at sea and 2,500 would be on land-based ballistic missiles. Each side is authorized to have 400 strategic bombers as well. Washington is insistent that its position is fair, but in fact it definitely is not.

To begin with, the bulk of the Soviet strategic nuclear capability actually consists of land-based missiles and not submarine-launched missiles. It is well known also that the United States has superiority in terms of strategic bombers. Moreover, you only have to look at the map to see that the United States has free access to two oceans. The access of the Soviet Navy's ships and submarines to the ocean is confined to northern and Far Eastern waters. Can one regard as equal a situation where the United States is able to keep most of its submarines on operational patrol whereas the Soviet Union's position is the reverse? The United States once made a fuss about the imaginary construction by the Soviet Union of a naval base in Cuba, stressing that such a base would increase by one-third Soviet submarines' operational patrol opportunities, yet the United States has not one, but a multitude of these bases scattered all over the world.

In short, the arguments that have appeared recently in the U.S. and West European press to the effect that certain subtle shifts are apparent in Washington's behavior essentially amount to propaganda maneuvers. All this shows that the White House is in no way changing its line of pronounced hostility toward the Soviet Union and the cause of peace, but is only trying to apply a cosmetic layer to give the impression of a constructive approach to certain questions. It is pursuing a dual aim: In the United States itself it is trying to reassure Americans who are alarmed by Reagan's aggressiveness and increase his stock prior to the 1984 presidential election, and outside the United States it wants somehow to take the edge off the popular protests against the deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe.

At the same time, the Soviet Union has confirmed and is confirming its readiness for serious, detailed dialogue with the United States, but dialogue on an equal footing, of course. The USSR is ready to reach agreement on major reductions of strategic armaments. But it is important that the Soviet Union and the United States should have an equal number of strategic weapon delivery vehicles and that this equality should not be undermined by other nuclear armaments, for example, forward-based weapons. Our country advocates a comprehensive approach whereby all the strategic delivery vehicles are subject to limitations and reductions in their totality and not in artificially selected groups or portions. Equally, all nuclear warheads would be included within the framework of the agreed ceiling. Specifically the Soviet Union proposes that initially Soviet and U.S. strategic nuclear armaments should be reduced by 25 percent. This approach underlies the draft treaty submitted by the Soviet delegation in Geneva. It paves the way for a just accord.

As for the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe, in his conversation with U.S. senators Yu. V. Andropov summed up the essential thrust of a number of constructive proposals put forward by the Soviet Union and stressed that if these proposals were implemented the total number of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe would be reduced by approximately two-thirds on the Soviet side and on the NATO side. As a result the Soviet Union would be left with considerably fewer missiles and warheads than it had in 1976, when no one in the West was talking about the USSR having superiority in this category of armaments.

So to have successful Geneva talks one needs not the spectral illusions which Washington is currently trying to generate, but concrete action and a willingness to solve the problems that arise in accordance with the principle of the equality of the sides and identical security, which is the only possible principle.

SOVIET INTEREST IN ARMS VERIFICATION STRESSED

LD251107 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 24 Aug 83

["Europe: Is There a Threat?" program; moderated by Nikolay Borin, with Soviet scholar Professor Vadim Sobakin, military expert Lev Semeyko, and historian Dr Daniel Proyektor — live or recorded]

[Text] [Borin] Today we offer more answers to listeners' questions. Mr (Frank Massey) in Troon, Ayrshire, Britain, writes: In the event of an agreement having been agreed and concluded between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, what steps will then be taken to ensure that disarmament is objectively carried out in conformity with the concluded agreement? A form of inspection will be necessary, will it not, in order to reinforce the position of trust? Perhaps the program devoted to general and complete disarmament: Europe; Is There a Threat?, could give us listeners some ideas on this subject. Dr Proyektor?

[Proyektor] Without doubt a form of inspection is necessary. I would say for a number of reasons the Soviet Union should look for inspection more than the United States, because the United States has many military installations around Soviet territory, although American territory is over the oceans, as it were. Anyway, we are not against inspection. Now, how reliable can it be, Mr Massey wants to know. So far, over the years of the SALT I treaty, neither the Soviet Union nor the United States has breached it in any serious way. Whatever controversial questions there have been, they have been resolved by the Standing Consultative Commission that was set up under the terms of the treaty.

[Borin] Specifically, how effective are national verification procedures, Dr Semeyko?

[Semeyko] National verification technology has a high degree of sophistication, and is able to spot airfields and even individual aircraft on them -- also missiles and submarines. This means that any new additions to these can be spotted with a high degree of accuracy. National verification procedures are very effective and the Soviet Union fully supports them as a means of inspection. International procedures are also important and the Soviet Union favors on-the-spot inspection unless it is, of course, used for spying. For instance, at the Vienna talks the Soviet Union has suggested a system of on-the-spot inspection of conventional force reductions in Central Europe. The proposal calls for checkpoints to be set up at airfields, ports and railway (?junctions) for the duration of the reduction period. On the Western side they should be manned jointly with representatives of the Warsaw Treaty Organization in Eastern Europe, jointly with NATO representatives; they should be effective over the period of troop withdrawals.

[Borin] In a recent broadcast, the Voice of America has claimed that the United States wants chemical weapons to be banned and destroyed but this had not been done because the Soviet Union had not responded to American proposal for control over chemical weapons, their manufacture and etc. What is your comment?

[Semeyko] Well now, the truth of the matter is that each side has economic secrets. I don't think we would relish the idea of the Americans pointing a finger at a Soviet chemical factory, least of all one with advanced technology, and saying they would like to see whether chemical weapons are being manufactured there. In such a case an expert would have no difficulty sizing up the latest technological breakthroughs. This would be an exposure of technological secrets, something the Americans, too, would not be particularly happy about. The Americans themselves say they are unwilling to let the Russian inspect their factories. But then, generally speaking, we are not against on-the-spot verification on a voluntary basis. If one of the parties suspects the other of wrongdoing it should be possible to allow on-the-spot inspection with the consent of the party concerned, and this provision is contained in a draft agreement on chemical weapons put forward by the Soviet Union. In any case, the Soviet Union wants to see chemical weapons destroyed as soon as possible.

[Proektor] Well the crux of the matter, however, is that the Reagan administration has long been playing up the verification issue as a pretext for blocking any agreement. Take, for example, the Soviet call for a ban on all nuclear weapons tests. It has long been established that such a ban could be monitored by national verification procedures. Even so, insignificant differences on a technical point about how much should be verified often become a stumbling block in the way of important agreements.

[Borin] And now Dr Sobakin, how do you see the verification issue?

[Sobakin] May I draw the attention of Mr Massey to the fact that the verification issue is a favorite hobby-horse with the Reagan administration? It would like to have us believe that the Soviet Union opposes verifiable agreements and therefore no agreement with it is possible. In a recent propaganda exercise the United States suggested that verification procedures should be improved for the treaty limiting underground nuclear tests and the treaty on nuclear tests for peaceful purposes. Both treaties, however, provide for a very accurate verification system, including on-the-spot inspection and also for a network of so-called black boxes, automatic seismic equipment deployed in the United States and in the Soviet Union. But this verification system was never made operative because the United States has refused to ratify the treaties. Now, the United States claims that the verification procedure is inadequate, although it has never been tried out and the United States has no idea how it would operate in actuality. Well, the purpose of all this is to justify America's refusal to negotiate a ban on nuclear weapons tests since the United States needs them to develop new types of nuclear weapons. I also share the view that we are more interested in verification than the United States, for the simple reason that the United States makes no secret of its intention of breaching treaties, such as the treaty on antimissile defense which prohibits the development and testing of new systems. Therefore, if we are to honor the treaty we must be sure that the Americans are not violating their commitment not to develop new antimissile defense systems in their laboratories or proving grounds. And one more factor: The volume of verification should depend on the volume of limitation. Verification is not an abstract notion. It depends on what, and to what degree, is being limited, what types of weapons are subject to limitations, etc. The more comprehensive the arms limitation process is, and the more sophisticated the weapons subject to limitation are, the larger is the scope of verification. In some cases, national verification procedures may prove inadequate the international or bilateral procedures, or on-the-spot inspection, may have to be required. But in any case, before any debate about a verification procedure there should be agreement on what should be the object of limitation.

[Semeyko] The Reagan administration insists that the opposite is true, and it has its reasons for that. Let's ask ourselves about the benefits that could be derived by the side that says it may be the first to use nuclear weapons and, indeed, reserves its right even if it is allowed to make far-reaching inspection, especially in the nuclear field. Well, this sort of inspection would give it information about the targets and their location, about the missile silos, etc. This would give the attacking side information about where, when and how the first strike should be made. So much so that it would know which target would require 3 warheads and for which 1 would be enough. I repeat that verification is not an abstract notion and I share the view of Dr Sobakin that the scope of verification should match that of disarmament. I would say that the Americans would like an arms reduction for 1 cent and verification for $1,000. The Soviet Union is against this.

[Borin] Thank you all, and goodbye till our next session.

U.S. ANTISATELLITE WEAPONS PLANS ASSAILED

PM301703 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Aug 83 First Edition p 5

[Yevgeniy Rusakov commentary: "Star Fever"]

[Text] The Pentagon plans on holding the first flight tests of an antisatellite weapon very shortly.

We are talking about a trial launch from a high-altitude F-15 fighter of a 6-meter missile designed to destroy artificial objects in space. It is reported that the U.S. Air Force can convert virtually any such aircraft into an antisatellite fighter in approximately 6 hours. Two squadrons of these fighters will be on combat alert around the clock. By 1987 the Pentagon intends to acquire 112 missiles designed to destroy artificial objects in space.

THE NEW YORK TIMES notes that from 1963 to 1975 the USAF command kept antisatellite missiles armed with nuclear warheads on a Pacific Ocean atoll. And now the possibility of putting missiles with "small" nuclear charges into orbit around the Earth is not ruled out.

The accelerated development of antisatellite weapons is only one of the symptoms of the "star fever" that has seized the U.S. Administration, especially since the President's 23 March speech. Desiring to spread the arms race to space too, the Pentagon is pushing ahead with research into creating a series of antimissile systems, including orbiting stations with laser and particle beam weapons. In building up their nuclear aggression potential, the "brass hats" cherish the hope of finding a means of paralyzing Soviet intercontinental ballistic missiles from space and of depriving the USSR of its counter-strike capability. And then, safe inside "Fortress America," they can "win" a nuclear war, or at least use the threat of one as blackmail with impunity. The White House incumbent called this delirious idea "a decision that promises new hope for American children in the 21st century."

Our country will, if necessary, take all requisite measures to defend itself from Washington's space adventures. But the spreading of the nuclear arms race into space would increase even further the threat of a nuclear missile war with its catastrophic consequences. This is why the USSR, in continually putting forward fresh peace-loving initiatives, calls for a total ban on the testing and deployment of any space-based weapon for hitting objects on the Earth, in the atmosphere, or in space, and for a ban on the creation of new antisatellite systems and the scrapping of those already in existence.

The Soviet Union has adopted a commitment not to be the first to put any type of anti-satellite weapon into space. Our country has submitted for discussion at the 28th session of the UN General Assembly, to open in September, the question of concluding a treaty on banning the use of force in space and from space with respect to the earth.

The peoples have reacted with burning interest to the radical and concrete Soviet proposals aimed at preserving our planet from yet another unseen threat. And what about Washington? The U.S. Administration is once again dragging its feet, making excuses and hiding behind irritating talk about the "Soviet military threat," the "inadequacy of means of verification," and so on.

Throughout the world, including in the United States itself, voices are increasingly being raised demanding that Washington end its preparations for war in space, and instead approach the new Soviet initiatives in a serious, unprejudiced, and constructive way. Time is short.

U.S. 'BELITTLING' SOVIET SPACE TREATY PROPOSAL

LD301919 Moscow TASS in English 1435 GMT 30 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow August 30 TASS -- By TASS political news analyst Vladimir Serov.

The Soviet Union's draft treaty on banning the use of force in outer space and from space against earth, tabled at the United Nations, is assessed world-wide as the USSR's important contribution to preventing the spreading of the arms race into space. In striking contrast with this is the statement by the U.S. State Department which took a more than strange position on this issue. Although the State Department claims that it is giving the Soviet draft treaty "careful study", it in fact tries to belittle the significance of that major Soviet peace initiative and justify the escalation of the U.S. military-space programmes and U.S. preparations for "star wars."

Avoiding a straight answer to the Soviet proposals, the State Department pretends that their precise meaning is not clear to it. Meanwhile, according to comments by representatives of the majority of nations, these proposals are concrete and unequivocal. They are directed at blocking an extremely dangerous channel of the arms race and thwarting the plans to militarise outer space. Moreover, the Soviet leadership adopted a very important decision: The USSR introduced a unilateral moratorium on the launch of any types of anti-satellite weaponary, which will be in effect as long as other countries, including the United States, refrain from doing so.

This does not seem to suit Washington which regards space as an "absolute position" control over which will enable the United States, as Pentagon strategists believe, to gain superiority on earth. That is why the U.S. foreign policy agency resorts to various excuses and invented pretexts to cast aspersions on the Soviet draft treaty. "Inadequate verification is one of its major weaknesses," asserts the State Department. Meanwhile, the Soviet draft treaty contains quite concrete verification provisions which envisage, along with national means, international control.

The Reagan administration sticks to an extremely dangerous course towards militarisation of space, creation of a large space-based anti-missile defence and ASAT anti-satellite systems (the latter is ready for testing) and extensive use for military purposes of shuttle spacecraft and laser weapons. The large-scale plans of the Reagan administration to design anti-satellite weapons violate the letter and spirit of the Soviet-American ABM treaty currently in effect, which bans any obstruction to the operation of national technical means of observation, including satellites. The violation of these provisions of the treaty is fraught with the threat of an unchecked arms race and enhanced risk of nuclear missile war.

REACTIONS TO SOVIET DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS SCORED

PM311109 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 31 Aug 83 First Edition p 5

[Spartak Beglov commentary: "'It Is Necessary to Think Afresh': Now It Is Up To Washington"]

[Text] Nowadays the attention of the broad international public is riveted on the important statements by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov contained in his answers to questions by PRAVDA. They refer to a number of fundamental questions of world politics and reaffirm that the main goal of the CPSU and the Soviet state is to strengthen peace and eliminate the threat of nuclear war.

The Soviet Union is striving consistently and insistently for a positive outcome from the Geneva talks on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe. Evidence of this is provided by yet another major step, readiness for which was declared by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov: "In the event of reaching mutually acceptable agreement, including U.S. cancellation of the deployment of new missiles in Europe, the Soviet Union, in cutting down the number of its medium-range missiles in the country's European part to the level of a number equal to the British and French missiles, would liquidate all missiles subject to reduction. In such an event a significant quantity of the latest missiles, know in the West by the codename SS-20, would also be liquidated."

The importance of this new demonstration of goodwill by the Soviet Union is obvious. It cuts all the ground from beneath the claims being disseminated in the West that the USSR supposedly intends to keep the SS-20 missiles due to be cut by simply relocating them from Europe to the East. It also does away with any grounds for the concern now being voiced by China and Japan in connection with such a possibility. The influential U.S. newspaper PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER notes in this connection that "The new Soviet initiative has been put forward by the Soviet leadership at a time when the U.S. Administration is speeding up its plans to deploy Pershing and cruise missiles on European territory."

Yes, whatever is said, today there is perhaps no problem which can cause the U.S. Administration as much discomfort as the problem of disarmament. The U.S. military-industrial complex has become used to obstructing all Soviet proposals with a fence of "ifs" and "buts." Clearly not understanding the point of yet another peace initiative by Moscow, Washington hastens to say "no." But how can this be translated into the language of diplomacy so as to avoid self-exposure?

Meanwhile, the number of initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union in the last 2 years alone is growing:

-- affirmation of the official Soviet view that to start a nuclear war expecting victory is madness;
-- solemn pledge by the USSR not to be the first to use nuclear weapons;
-- solemn pledge by the USSR not to use nuclear weapons against any state not producing such weapons, not acquiring them, nor allowing others to introduce them on its territory;
-- proposal to announce immediately a moratorium on all types of nuclear weapons tests;
-- appeal by the USSR Supreme Soviet to the United States and the other nuclear states to freeze the existing nuclear arsenal, and the Soviet and U.S. arsenals in the first place.

And this is how Washington reacted:

...refusal to give a pledge corresponding to the Soviet initiative not to be the first to use nuclear weapons;
...official doctrine recognizing the possibility of a nuclear war, both in its "limited" and "prolonged" alternatives, expecting to emerge from it. victorious (U.S. Armed Forces Directives for 1984-1989);
...refusal to accept the proposal to freeze the existing nuclear arsenals;
...withdrawal from the talks on total and universal banning of nuclear weapons tests.

This is only a fraction of what could be said by way of illustrating the two opposing views on the questions of nuclear arms and the danger of nuclear war. Above and beyond this list: the Soviet action program for the complete cessation of the production and the banning of nuclear weapons, which has received no signal of reciprocity whatever from the U.S. side; the SALT II treaty, which has been blocked; the Geneva talks, which have been deliberately deadlocked; and much more.

Speaking at a recent press conference, former U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale declared that President Reagan has rejected everything positive that has been achieved over the last 25 years in the nuclear arms control sphere. This is telling evidence, confirming the view being adopted today by millions of people in other countries. But we should not be surprised if, under the conditions of the approaching presidential election, the incumbent administration starts to attribute "party bias" to the opinions of its compatriots from a number of opposition parties. Were we to look at the problem of disarmament more broadly, on a global scale, we would see that the Reagan administration is striving no less zealously to create the impression that the West's approach to this problem cannot be isolated from an interest in settling accounts with the socialist world. This proposition leads to the conclusion that loyalty to the ideology of anti-communism and to Reagan's "war party" must be higher than support for the cause of disarmament.

There are, of course, quite a few differences, contradictions, and contrasts in the world today. But there are times in the development of the international community when problems arise requiring dialogue and cooperation between states with different social systems, between people with different ideological and political beliefs. In the nuclear age one such problem is the question of preventing a catastrophe originating in the atomic chain reaction.

"If we want to survive the nuclear age, it is necessary to think afresh." This is the behest of the great Albert Einstein, who saw the smashing of the atomic nucleus not only as a triumph of human genius but also as a threat of the self-destruction of our civilization. To think afresh, he emphasized, means mainly not to succumb to the illusion that a nuclear war can be limited or survived.

Have all those on whom the fate of war and peace depends proved themselves capable of rising to the requirements of this supreme responsibility? Alarmed by the growing nuclear threat, the people seek an answer to this question in the program declarations of the governments of the major world nuclear powers and in the ideological platforms of the different social systems.

The international public has at its disposal more than enough documentary evidence to compare the program declarations by the governments of the major nuclear powers.

In his book "Given Enough Shovels: Reagan, Bush, and Nuclear War," U.S. journalist Robert (Shir) discloses on a documented basis (including an interview by the author with Reagan & Co) the growth of the cannibalistic program of settling accounts with communism using nuclear weapons. The concept of "the possibility of victorious nuclear war" has been linked with the hypothesis that even five percent surviving population would be sufficient for the U.S. leadership, which would sit the war out in a bunker, in order "to start building a new antheap."(!)

The USSR poses and resolves these questions in a completely different way. The Soviet credo was reemphasized at the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum: Any attempt to resolve the historical conflict between the two diametrically opposed systems by way of a military clash would be fatal for mankind. We are by no means advocates of competition in the military sphere, which is imposed on us by imperialism. We firmly believe that, in the final analysis, socialism would prove its advantages under the conditions of peaceful competition with capitalism. Our goal is not just to prevent wars. We are striving for fundamental improvement in international relations, for the consolidation and development of all healthy principles in those relations.

The Soviet disarmament platform is based on yet another firm foundation. We totally reject the viewpoint of those who try to give people the impression that force and weapons supposedly solve everything. The peoples are emerging into the foreground of history as never before. They have found the right to speak, and no one can silence their voice.

This is why this policy has proved capable of producing the solemn pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, proposing a freeze of nuclear arsenals, and putting forward the initiative on the demilitarization of outer space.

At the same time, Reagan's distorted foreign policy, in the words of one U.S. politician, has been manifested only by "passing off black as white, increased armaments as arms control, and the fanning of war as a contribution to the cause of peace."

Hence the growing outstanding debt owed by the Reagan administration and the NATO countries in respect of initiatives and proposals leading in the opposite direction from the brink of the nuclear abyss.

The Soviet proposals still remain on the agenda of the United Nations, the Committee on Disarmament, and other multilateral and bilateral talks. They comprise a constructive action program in the struggle for universal peace and security.

CORRECTION TO REACTION TO ANDROPOV SS-20 PROPOSAL

The following correction pertains to the item entitled "Further Reaction to Andropov SS-20 Proposal," and subtitled "U.S. 'Official' Reaction Rapped," published in the 31 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page AA 1, last paragraph:

Directly beneath the subtitle please add:

LD310400 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 30 Aug 83 (supplying missing sourceline)

GROMYKO MEETS SOCIALIST DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS

LD312022 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 31 Aug 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR foreign minister, today received deputy foreign ministers of socialist countries who are taking part in the Moscow conference on preparations for the 38th session of the UN General Assembly, and had a friendly conversation with them.

FURTHER REPORTS FROM UN PALESTINE CONFERENCE

USSR Favors Palestine State

LD311259 Moscow TASS in English 1210 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Geneva August 31 TASS -- TASS correspondent Georgiy Dragunov reports: Speaking at the international conference on the question of Palestine today, head of the Soviet delegation Vladimir Vinogradov, foreign minister of the Russian Federation, pointed out that the conference is examining one of the most important issues of international life. Israel's aggressive, expansionist policy, which enjoys the support of the United States, has brought about exceptional tensions in the Middle East, he said. Vinogradov declared that the watershed between the advocates and opponents of a just settlement lies in the key element of resolving the Palestinian problem -- ensuring the Arab people of Palestine of the right to self-determination, including the right to set up an independent state of their own. The U.S. "settlement" plan, the speaker said, rejects the idea of forming such a state, sidesteps the issue of the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all territories captured by Israel since 1967 and fails to provide for the participation of the PLO, the lawful representative of the Palestinian people, in the process of settling the Palestinian problem. The U.S. plan is an attempt to impose on the Arabs solutions that are advantageous only to the United States and Israel and a continuation of the Camp David policy, he emphasised.

The Soviet Union favours a general settlement that will be fair to all rather than a separate settlement. It wants the lands captured by Israel to be returned to their rightful owners, and all peoples to have a homeland of their own and secured borders. The USSR, Vinogradov declared, is for the creation of an independent Palestinian state under the leadership of the PLO. He stressed the importance of the convocation of a special international conference on the Middle East. He pointed out that there are objective opportunities available to attaining an all-embracing Middle East settlement in the interests of all states and peoples of the region and for finding a just solution to the Palestinian problem. It only remains to awaken the realism of those who are still trying to get unilateral advantages from the complicated situation in the Middle East.

Syrian, Austrian Delegates Speak

LD311537 Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Geneva August 31 TASS -- TASS correspondent Georgiy Dragunov reports:

Heads of the delegations address the international conference on the question of Palestine under way here.

Deputy prime minister, foreign minister of Syria 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam pointed out that the imperialist colonialist forces headed by the United States view Israel and the lands it occupies as a bridgehead for conducting their policy in the Middle East. He said Tel Aviv wishes to spread its domination to the whole territory stretching from the Nile to the Euphrates. Expansion is part of Zionist ideology, the Syrian representative said.

Though nearly four decades have passed since the banishment from the native lands and though several wars of aggression have been fought, the Arab people of Palestine, as the whole world clearly sees, is determined to wage the struggle under the PLO leadership for the achievement of their just goals, the speaker said. These goals are supported by the peoples of the whole world and the overwhelming majority of the United Nations member-countries, he said.

'Abd al-Halim Kaddam also said that invading Lebanon the Tel Aviv rulers also pursued the aim of entrenching there militarily so as to strike blows at Syria which opposes resolutely Israel's expansionist policy in the Middle East. Syria, he said, is on the side of all the Lebanese patriotic forces that come out against Israel's annexationist, anti-Arab policy and Syria will render to those forces the necessary assistance for the restoration of Lebanon's integrity, independence and sovereignty.

Touching upon the situation of Palestinians on occupied lands, Austria's foreign minister Erwin Lanc stressed that "the oppression of other peoples never resulted in either durable peace or solution of international conflicts." It is only the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from all occupied territories, the recognition of the Palestinian people's lawful right to self-determination that can provide a basis for real settlement of the Palestinian problem. Austria's representative said that "whoever wishes to speak concerning Palestine and the Palestinians should speak with the PLO for that organization represents the Palestinian people."

PENTAGON DOCUMENT ON U.S. ARMS CALLED 'CANARD'

LD310520 Moscow TASS in English 0458 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow August 31 TASS -- Recently misinformers on the Potomac decided to set a record of sorts in public deception, writes PRAVDA's commentator Sergey Vishnevskiy. The office of the assistant secretary for defence has made public a paper on the U.S. stockpiles of nuclear weapons. This is a staggering document, the commentator stresses. Its authors strive to prove that the U.S. nuclear arsenal, allegedly, does not increase but rather... decreases. And the Pentagon strategists are keeping themselves busy only by dismantling and destroying whole systems of weapons of mass annihilation. The result is, the paper's authors assert, the quantity of weapon units in the U.S. nuclear arsenal is now at the lowest level in the last twenty years.

What can one do, however, with figures and facts testifying to a steady increase in the U.S. nuclear potential, PRAVDA asks. If facts are unfavorable, the worse for the facts. One can find in the paper no figures indicating the dynamics of the arms race stepped up by Washington. Quantitative data are easy to do in: They are just declared secret.

But this is an open secret, the newspaper says. Data on the steady increase in the U.S. stockpiles of nuclear weapons have been repeatedly cited by responsible U.S. experts and published in overseas press.

These are some of them. While in 1960 the U.S. strategic offensive forces had 4,700 nuclear charges, in the year 1970 they had 5,100 and at present the figure is over 13,000 nuclear charges. The Soviet Union has less such charges. This is admitted by many authoritative figures in the U.S. The PRAVDA commentator further refers to the book "To Freeze?" by U.S. Senators E. Kennedy and M. Hatfield. They wrote that the USA has more nuclear warheads on strategic arms.

To the U.S. strategic potential one must add many thousands of units of medium-range means and tactical nuclear weapons. According to data frequently cited in U.S. publications there are 25,000 units of nuclear weapons in the U.S. arsenal. Over 7 thousand such weapons are deployed in the zone of Europe alone.

One lie perches on top another in the Pentagon's paper, PRAVDA says. The new canard is intended for the gullible, but their numbers grow less and less in the U.S. itself, too, the commentator says.

SANCTIONS ON USSR SAID TO WEAKEN WEST ECONOMIES

PM311146 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Aug 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Vikentiy Matveyev "Political Observer's Opinion": "An Objective Necessity"]

[Text] One swallow does not a summer make. Certain Western commentators would do well to remember this proverb when they draw hasty, far-reaching conclusions from the lifting of restrictions on the delivery to our country of pipe layers for the installation of gas pipelines, which was announced the other day by the U.S. Government.

From the very outset the practice of "sanctions" held out little promise of success for its perpetrators; nevertheless, the people on the other side of the Atlantic have as yet no intention of scrapping it. Even the decision we have just mentioned was taken, according to U.S. press reports, after a considerable struggle among Reagan's entourage. The supporters of "sanctions" are not going to lay down their arms. Hostility toward our country and the other socialist countries is not their only motivation.

Of equal and in some cases even greater significance are considerations connected with plans to weaken the economic positions of other major capitalist countries which are competing with the United States in world markets.

Last year was a very hard one for U.S. foreign trade: imports exceeded exports by $31.8 billion. According to experts in the United States, this year will be even less favorable. The White House chief himself has declared his administration's determination to pressure the main U.S. trade competitors. Addressing an audience of businessmen in San Francisco in early March, President Reagan stated: "We want you literally to strip our country's competitors of their planning, production, and sales superiority."

Some time ago the content of a confidential memorandum distributed on 3 December 1974 by the then U.S. Secretary of State H. Kissinger to U.S. diplomatic and consular representatives in other countries asking for detailed data of an economic intelligence nature to be sent to Washington became public knowledge. The memorandum suggested that a special effort be made to gather relevant information on the state of affairs in "the main noncommunist countries, primarily Italy, Japan, the FRG, France, Britain, Canada, Norway, and Sweden." Washington was interested in, among other things, probable current assets, the amount of capital coming in, the structure and level of imports, the nature of future government decisions in the economic policy sphere, what action government or private groups are planning to take which may significantly affect U.S. industrialists' competitiveness....

You may think this document is no longer topical. Not at all. In early June the French bourgeois paper LE MATIN made public the content of another confidential document newly drawn up by the State Department and submitted to President Reagan on 27 May on the eve of his meeting with French President Mitterrand in Williamsburg. The document said that "Mitterrand is coming to Williamsburg politically and economically weakened." It then gave President Reagan recommendations on how the United States should use this to its own advantage. It stated that the French leader had already made a number of concessions to the United States, and therefore one must strike while the iron is hot. It was noted in particular that "Following initial resistance and largely as a result of your (that is, Reagan's) approach to Mitterrand, the French have gradually come over to our (the U.S.) position on the question of East-West economic relations."

A hungry hen dreams of millet. How many times has Washington celebrated having got the allies to fall in with the U.S. "sanctions" policy -- and how many times has reality destroyed its hopes!

V.I. Lenin once pointed out that "There is a greater force than the wish, will, and decision of any hostile government or class, and that force is general worldwide economic relations."

Objective economic necessity finds a way through even the most complex accumulations of political obstacles, defying subjective expectations and plans. Whereas in the twenties it was exclusively a matter of commercial motives, today the West is casting its eye over the socialist countries' markets to pick up the many innovations in the sphere of science and technology.

In the last decade alone, the U.S. magazine U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT noted at the beginning of the year, U.S. firms have obtained from the USSR and the other socialist countries more than 125 licenses, including licenses for such processes and devices as high-voltage power transmission lines, an automatic surgical gun for suturing wounds, innovative welding methods, the casting of aluminum and copper in electromagnetic furnaces, and the underground gasification of coal in coalfields.

"Economic sanctions are a big mistake," the prominent U.S. businessman D. Rockefeller told the Japanese paper ASAHI recently.

A mistake? But those who are making the "mistake" have had long enough to think again and change course. But, we repeat, there is no evidence of this. Still "Americans are being subjected to a torrent of propaganda telling them that the Russians are stealing U.S. industrial and military secrets." This is what John Kaiser wrote 2 weeks ago in THE WASHINGTON POST. The purpose of the propaganda is to maintain the myth of the "effectiveness of sanctions," although more and more influential people in the United States are sounding the alarm in connection with the destructive effect of this policy on U.S. relations with its allies. These arguments are ignored by official Washington circles. The prevailing line is the one dictated by the desire, if not to kill two birds with one stone, then at least to achieve something tangible in terms of weakening the U.S. trade competitors -- the West European countries and Japan -- by curtailing their economic ties with the socialist countries. This gives the relevant governments something to think about.

'GULLIBLE' EMIGRE JEWS ENCOUNTER 'DISCRIMINATION'

LD311058 Moscow World Service in English 2200 GMT 30 Aug 83

[Text] According to Richard (Lyons) of THE NEW YORK TIMES news service, 34 Jewish emigrants from the Soviet Union, residing in the United States, have lodged formal complaint with federal civil rights officials. They are protesting discrimination that deprives them of the opportunity to work in their profession. Now what is behind this complaint? Here is a commentary by staff writer Mikhail Taratuta.

Though this complaint is formally from 34 physicians, there would be others willing to join it from among the Soviet Jews who at some time or other left the Soviet Union hoping for a sweet life in America. The spokesman for the group of 34, (Arkadiy Fishman), says that he has sent out applications to 800 American hospitals, including faraway hospitals in Alaska, but none has offered him a job. Nor are there jobs for the overwhelming majority of other important physicians. Perhaps there are no vacancies at all. Yet there are; hundreds of small American towns badly need doctors. Perhaps (Arkadiy Fishman) and the others have no command of English, or are not competent enough to practise medicine. Again, it's ?not believed). Most of the men who have signed the complaint have passed tests of medical knowledge and proficiency in English. The education and training they received in the Soviet Union is therefore adequate. Nonetheless, all their attempts to find jobs have failed. As a result, some have been living on welfare, and others doing odd jobs in whatever field but medicine.

(Arkadiy Fishman) says that American Embassy officials in Vienna, a stopover on their way to America, told their future fellow countrymen that if they passed the test, they would have a good chance of working in their profession in the United States. Now let's leave aside the reasons why the American authorities and medical societies are discriminating against immigrant doctors, not only Jews, and not only arrivals from the Soviet Union, though this practice in itself violates the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which prohibits discrimination on the basis of national origin. The important question is why they were made promises that nobody was going to honor anyway, or to look at the problem from a larger perspective: Why have the United States and Israel been so long conducting a dogged campaign inciting Soviet Jews to leave the country?

Radio broadcasts to the Soviet Union and [word indistinct] letters (?from) the West play on the ethnic and religious feelings of Jewish people, and among other things, promise them villas, cars, luxurious resorts and other attributes of a (?sweet) life outside the Soviet Union. The gullible try their luck, and as soon as they leave, they receive the title of political refugees, escaping repression in the Soviet Union. In this way the Jewish problem is created. Thus are made noisy campaigns about alleged violations of human rights in the Soviet Union. But when propaganda material has been exhausted, including the human material, alas, people like (Ardadiy Fishman) can just as well send out 8,000 job applications instead of 800.

They are not needed any longer for propaganda, much less by American medical societies, which have commercial considerations to keep non-American physicians out of business.

CORRECTION TO PRAVDA REJOINDER ON BEREZHKOV AFFAIR

The following correction pertains to the item entitled "Text of PRAVDA Rejoinder on Berezhkov Affair," published in the 25 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page A 4, second paragraph:

Directly below the sourceline please add:

[T. Kolesnichenko "Rejoinder": "On Those Who Tyrannize"] (supplying author and PRAVDA headline)

SOVIET-PRC GOOD-NEIGHBORLY RELATIONS 'POSSIBLE'

LD301832 Moscow World Service in English 1430 GMT 30 Aug 83

[Text] Answering questions from the Soviet newspaper PRAVDA, the general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, President Yuriy Andropov, spoke in part about relations between the USSR and China. He said both countries stand to gain from a positive development of relations between them, and the entire international situation will certainly improve then. Our news analyst Ivan (Libin) comments that the state of Soviet-Chinese relations for the past two decades has been rather anomalous.

The USSR and China are two neighboring states with a common border extending for 7,500 kilometers, and this alone, you will agree, should urge them to start contacts one with the other. Besides that, the economies of the two countries could supplement one with the other. The Soviet Union is a highly advanced industrial country. It can ensure for China supplies of modern industrial plant and technology which the Chinese people need so badly to modernize their economy. At the same time, this country usually buys large quantities of minerals, farm produce and textiles abroad and China is interested in selling such items. It is also important that in principle the social systems of the two states are similar, which gives no reason for the USSR and China to have any antagonistic contradictions.

Not surprisingly that in the past -- and I mean the 1950's -- the Soviet Union and China maintained lively trade and economic relations. More than that, the two states were linked by the 1950 treaty of friendship, union and mutual assistance, as well as by a number of agreements for allround cooperation. High estimates are given in China presently of the achievements of thecountry's first decade of existence, achievements that were closely linked with allround aid from this country to the social and economic progress of Chinese people.

All this means that good-neighborly relations between the USSR and China are not only possible but also have a firm foundation for them. China stands to gain from more effective cooperation with the USSR, especially now when the capitalist world is being shaken by an economic crisis, and as China is sustaining heavy losses from the cutbacks in the purchases of Chinese goods, and from the falling prices of these goods on the Western market. The point is this country has a planned socialist economy and for this reason, unlike Western states, it is ready to develop cooperation with China on the basis of mutually beneficial long term agreements.

Of course, eveyone is interested to know how a normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations could affect the international situation in Asia. In his answer to the questions from PRAVDA, the Soviet leader, Yuriy Andropov, emphasized that we proceed from the fact that Soviet-Chinese relations should not damage third countries. We expect the same from the Chinese side too. It is unfitting to attach any strings to a normalization of bilateral relations, the (? strings that affect) the interests of other states. The Soviet Union has no hostile intentions against any country, and for this reason it regards the normalization of relations with China as part of the general effort to improve the international relations in Asia as a whole.

Hardly anyone can have doubts that better Soviet-Chinese relations would have a positive effect, say, on the situation in Southeast Asia. The current tensions in the region are being artificially maintained by anti-Soviet insinuations spread from the outside, which are used as a pretext for interference in the internal affairs of the region by some powers. All the countries of Southeast Asia certainly stand to gain from cessation of such interference, and from pooling efforts to help with social and economic progress to defeat the offensive of neocolonialism. In his book about Southeast Asia in the year 2000, President Marcos of the Philippines writes that attainment of understanding between the Soviet Union and China would meet the interests of the developing countries. He feels such understanding is necessary for effective assistance to the struggle by developing countries against the neocolonialist guardship of the West.

The Soviet Union is ready to reach such understanding. That is clear from its numerous concrete proposals to have its relations with China normalized. The USSR has been making such proposals all along.

USSR LANGUAGE EXCHANGE STUDENTS ARRIVE IN BEIJING

OW010732 Beijing XINHUA in English 0724 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, September 1 (XINHUA) -- Ten students from the Soviet Union arrived in Beijing this morning to study the Chinese language and literature at the Beijing Languages Institute.

The Chinese Ministry of Education announced today that ten Chinese students will leave Beijing for Moscow on September 4 to study the Russian language and literature at Pushkin Institute.

This exchange for the 1983-84 academic year is based on consultations between the Chinese Ministry of Education and the Soviet Ministry of Higher and Secondary Technical Education.

NEW PRC YOUTH 'LEADING ORGAN' FOUNDED

PM311137 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 31 Aug 83 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Youth Forums in China"]

[Text] According to press reports, the first session of the Sixth All-China Youth Federation has been held in Beijing. It elected a new leadership and adopted a new charter for the federation. In particular the charter states that the All-China Youth Federation is the unified organization of the country's youth, whose nucleus is the Chinese Communist Youth League [CYL]. Hu Jintao, member of the CYL Central Committee Secretariat, was elected chairman of the All-China Youth Federation Committee.

A congress of the All-China Students Federation was also held in Beijing. It elected a new leading organ for the federation and approved its rules. Liu Nianyuan was elected chairman of the All-China Students Federation. The federation is a collective member of the All-China Youth Federation.

S. KOREAN PASSENGER AIRLINER REPORTED MISSING

USSR Reports Disappearance

LD010623 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0605 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] Tokyo, 1 Sep (TASS) -- A South Korean Boeing-747 passenger plane on a regular flight from New York to Seoul has disappeared without trace. On board were 269 passengers and crew. The last time the plane was in contact was 80 km east of Hokkaido. Searches mounted by Japanese authorities produced no result. [Moscow World Service in English at 1100, 1200, 1300 and 1400 GMT on 1 September carries identical reports.]

Landing at Sakhalin Denied

OW010714 Tokyo KYODO in English 0712 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow Sept 1 KYODO -- Officials at Sakhalin's Yuzhno Sakhalinsk Airport Thursday denied reports that a South Korean jetliner landed at the airport.

In a telephone interview with KYODO news service, the airport officials said that no such an aircraft has landed at the airport in southern Sakhalin.

Denial Jet in USSR Territory

OW011401 Tokyo KYODO in English 1357 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow Sept 1 KYODO -- The Soviet Union Thursday bluntly denied that the missing South Korean jumbo jet airliner landed on Soviet territory. The denial came when Kazuhiko Togo, counsellor of the Japanese Embassy in Moscow, met with a Soviet Foreign Ministry official at the ministry's offices Thursday morning. Togo said the Soviet official initially said only that the South Korean airliner which went missing earlier Thursday in the sea north of Japan did not land on the Soviet territory.

When Togo questioned the official as to whether this meant the missing South Korean airliner was not in Soviet territory, the official replied that it was not within Soviet territory since it had not landed on Soviet territory, Togo told Japanese newsmen. Japanese Embassy sources said later they could not rule out the possibility the ill-fated South Korean plane was shot down by the Soviet Union.

Soviet Tokyo Envoy Comments

OW011353 Tokyo KYODO in English 1348 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] Tokyo Sept 1 KYODO -- The Foreign Ministry Thursday evening summoned Soviet Ambassador to Japan Vladimir Pavlov to seek information on the fate of the Korean Airlines [KAL] Boeing-747 jetliner missing in the air space near the Soviet island of Sakhalin, the ministry said. Yoshiya Kato, director general of the ministry's European and Pacific Affairs Bureau, told reporters that he asked the ambassador to inform the Japanese Government on all facts concerning the KAL jetliner, which he said most likely crashed into the ocean near the southwestern tip of Sakhalin early Thursday. Kato said he did not refer to the possibility the plane was shot down by the Soviet Air Forces.

Kato said he made a strong request that the Soviet Union not disturb, but cooperate with Japanese patrol boats of the maritime safety agency now conducting search and rescue operations in the open sea in the area where the jetliner disappeared. He also stressed that the Japanese Government reserves the right, based on international law, to take necessary measures after determining the facts.

In reply, Pavlov was quoted as saying he would soon convey the representation of the Japanese Government to his home government. But he added he was surprised by what he called an "anti-Soviet campaign" by the Japanese press and TV without knowing facts, according to Kato. Pavlov called reports that the KAL plane may have [received] shot down by Soviet aircraft as an unfriendly comment.

Kato rebuted the charge, saying that the Soviet Union has to provide real and authentic information, before calling reports by Japanese media an "anti-Soviet campaign." Kato stressed that the Japanese Government regards the incident as very important from the humanitarian aspect, as well as from the standpoint of the security of international civil aviation and Japan-Soviet relations.

In connection to the reserving of the right to take necessary measures based on international law, Foreign Ministry sources said the Japanese Government would take appropriate steps if it became clear that the Soviet Union had acted counter to internationally acceptable norms. The sources said the Kato-Pavlov meeting lasted about 20 minutes.

Soviet Air Space 'Violated'

LD011725 Moscow TASS in English 1717 GMT 1 Sep 83

["TASS report" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow September 1 TASS -- An unidentified plane entered the air space of the Soviet Union over the Kamchatka peninsula from the direction of the Pacific Ocean and then for the second time violated the air space of the USSR over Sakhalin Island on the night from August 31 to September 1. The plane did not have navigation lights, did not respond to queries and did not enter into contact with the dispatcher service.

Fighters of the anti-aircraft defence, which were sent aloft towards the intruder plane, tried to give it assistance in directing it to the nearest airfield. But the intruder plane did not react to the signals and warnings from the Soviet fighters and continued its flight in the direction of the Sea of Japan.

YONHAP DELEGATION LEAVES FOR MEETING IN USSR

OW311307 Tokyo KYODO in English 1249 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Seoul Aug 31 KYODO -- Four government delegates will soon leave for the Soviet Union to attend a UNESCO-sponsored meeting in Tashkent on September 5-12, official sources said Wednesday.

Earlier in the day, a three-man delegation from YONHAP News Agency of Seoul flew to the Soviet Central Asian city to participate in the international conference for the development of communication, the sources said. This is the first participation by South Korea at such an international meeting in the Soviet Union.

South Korea has no diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, a close ally of North Korea since the division of the Korean peninsula in 1948. The YONHAP delegation, led by its President Chong Chong-sik, is scheduled to stay in the Soviet Union until September 15 as guests of the Soviet official TASS news agency, the sources said.

Last year, the Soviet Union sent delegates from TASS to a meeting of the organization of Asian-Pacific news agencies (OANA) held in Seoul.

U.S. INCREASING SCALE OF UNDECLARED DRA WAR

PM311048 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Aug First Edition p 3

[Own international observer V. Vinogradov "Military-Political Review": "Fueling the Afghan 'Conflagration'"]

[Text] "A Surprise Attack on Kabul" -- read the headline on the front page of an issue of the Springer newspaper DIE WELT (FRG). And this was followed by detailed reports attributed to anonymous "diplomatic sources" about "protracted fighting" in the Afghan capital, about "fires and destruction" in the city, and about heavy "defeats" sustained by the Afghan Army. Adding to this report, the British BBC radio even organized a "bombing raid" on Kabul. According to the BBC story, when the Afghan capital unexpectedly fell to the "insurgents," "the authorities, together with the Russians, subjected the city to a most savage bombing raid."

The worth of these "canards," which have fluttered across the pages of Western newspapers and over the air and grossly disinformed the public, was soon revealed. Unfortunately for their authors, a delegation of the Karl Liebknecht Socialist Youth Union from West Berlin was in Kabul during the "savage bombing raid" on the city. Immediately on their return home, the delegation members gave a special press conference at which they announced that while in Kabul they had not noticed even the least signs of a "surprise attack," not to mention a "savage air raid." During the days referred to in DIE WELT and by the BBC, the inhabitants of Kabul were engaged in peaceful labor, the delegation members testified.

A similar fiasco was in store for the organizers of a propaganda campaign about the allegedly accelerating "disintegration and disarray" of the DRA Armed Forces. U.S. publications abounded in reports about "increasing desertion" from the ranks of the Afghan Army, about instances of "forcible mobilization" into the Army of students, pupils, and even "small children." The amendment to the law on general military service adopted in the DRA this month is an indication of the actual state of affairs. It says that deferment of the draft is granted to all students of higher, secondary technical, and vocational technical educational establishments until 2 years after graduation, provided that the graduate does not object to being assigned to a job in accordance with his speciality. Deferment is also granted to pupils who have decided to go on to study in VUZes after completing school. The question arises: Would the authorities have adopted such a step if the Armed Forces were "in disarray?"

The positive changes which have been taking place in the DRA following the victory of the April Revolution are increasing in depth and scope. This has resulted in the popular masses' broadening support for the government and a narrowing of the counter-revolution's base.

The people's successes in building the new Afghanistan are causing fits of rage in Western capitals, first and foremost in Washington. And what is more, these matters are not confined to the launching of "canards" which, "bomb" Kabul as they may, are nonetheless just paper. With the active assistance of its imperialist masters the Afghan counterrevolution is trying to destabilize the situation in the DRA's economy and to do away with the people's power.

It is no longer a secret that the United States is the main inspirer and organizer of the "undeclared" war against democratic Afghanistan. Even according to U.S. newspapers, THE NEW YORK TIMES, to be specific, Washington and its accomplices have already spent $1 billion on this war. Gangs of mercenaries whose training has been paid for in U.S. dollars and who are equipped with U.S. arms carry out piratical raids against the DRA from Pakistani territory. They kill and rob the civilian population, organize acts of sabotage at enterprises and institutions, destroy livestock and crops, and wreck schools, hospitals, bridges, and roads.

(Aral), a correspondent of the Turkish newspaper MILLIYET, has described in the paper what the counterrevolutionary bandit detachments which are infiltrated into the DRA are up to, giving specific details about how they operate. In a series of reports he tells how he was taken to the Pakistani border district of Dirimangal which has been turned into one of the strongpoints of the struggle against the lawful government of Afghanistan. There, (Aral) witnessed how "a group of Afghan refugees" which had been trained for a raid across the border was pitted out with Western-made arms and ammunition under the supervision of foreign instructors. Later the Turkish journalist accompanied this group along secret paths into the DRA.

(Aral) can hardly be suspected of entertaining pro-Kabul sentiments. He simply describes what he saw during the raid. A picture of the dushmans' doings on Afghan soil emerges before the reader's eyes. The MILLIYET correspondent's reportages about the actions of the Afghan counterrevolutionaries -- described as nothing less than "fighters for the purity of Islam" by Western propaganda -- show with the utmost clarity that their main tactics consist of sabotage and underhand attacks, terror, and killings. Thus (Aral) witnessed repeatedly how the mercenaries dealt brutally with Afghans who fell into their hands.

One may be sure that Washington is well informed about all this. Nonetheless, the U.S. Administration is increasing the scale of the "undeclared" war against the DRA and putting tens of millions of dollars at the disposal of the Afghan people's enemies. And what is more, the decisions to this effect are being adopted at the highest level. Suffice it to say that President Reagan himself is not loath to welcome in the White House the ringleaders of the Afghan counterrevolution who are stained with the blood of the civilian population, calling them "freedom fighters," and promising them official support.

Not to mention the meetings between U.S. officials and the mercenaries' ringleaders in Pakistan itself where they have entrenched themselves. Every one of Washington's envoys visiting Islamabad considers it "good form" to have talks with the counterrevolutionary leadership. Thus, for instance, it has been announced in Washington that U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger is to visit Pakistan next month. No details about the Pentagon chief's stay in the country have been released. However, according to a report in the Pakistani newspaper MUSLIM he is to visit Peshawar. This one detail is sufficient to be able to predict, with no risk of being wrong, on what business the latest U.S. visitor is coming to Pakistan.

Washington does not hide the fact that the United States has assigned to that country a role of considerable importance in its aggressive plans relating to South and Southwest Asia. This is explained by what is, from the Pentagon's viewpoint, Pakistan's "advantegous strategic" position. From its territory the U.S. interventionist Rapid Deployment Forces could -- "if necessary" -- threaten neighboring states and control the development of events in the oil-rich Persian Gulf zone.

But at present, Pakistan's special "value" for Washington does not lie merely in this. It is no accident that Weinberger is to visit Peshawar. The United States and its allies have turned this Pakistani city into the center of anti-Afghan activities. All the threads of tne international conspiracy against the DRA come together in Peshawar. The agents of the U.S. CIA and other Western intelligence services have set up their bases here and coordinate and direct the criminal operations against the Afghan people. In the city itself and in its surroundings, military camps and bases are situated where under the leadership of U.S., Pakistani, and Egyptian instructors mercenaries undergo the appropriate training before being sent into Afghan territory. This is why Peshawar has become a favorite place of "pilgrimage" for U.S. politicians and military figues. In the course of these visits they assure the counterrevolutionaries of their full support. Last month, none other than U.S. Secretary of State Shultz himself came here to do just that.

Every such visit marks a qualitatively new stage in Washington's support for the bandit detachments. Using the millions of dollars generously doled out by the White House, the U.S. CIA supplies them with modern weapons, including chemical weapons. Aircraft belonging to the U.S. espionage agency ensure the uninterrupted transportation of these weapons. Furthermore, after each such visit there is an increase in the number of U.S. military advisers giving the mercenaries in the Pakistani camps a full course in the "science of killing."

Having of late sustained great losses as a result of the rout of major bandit formations by the Afghan armed forces, the mercenaries have been forced to switch to small group sabotage tactics. Supplying them with large batches of arms, the United States is trying by every available means to prevent the complete rout of the counterrevolutionary rabble, and if possible, even to start a new round of large-scale intervention against the DRA. Judging by appearances, the visit of the head of the U.S. war department is to play a substantial role in this.

It is hardly a coincidence that this round of the galvanization of anti-Afghan activity has been started at a time when intensive talks are underway about a political settlement to the situation prevailing around Afghanistan, talks between the DRA and Pakistan through the mediation of the UN Secretary General's representative. Yurish, DRA deputy minister of foreign affairs, in a interview for the BAKHTAR agency, told of the positive development in the latest stage of the talks.

However, it is not in Washington's interests -- gambling as it is on confrontation and on aggravation of international tension -- to lose such a "hot spot." Countering the search for a settlement in the region, the United States is attempting to breathe new life into the Afghan counterrevolution, making vigorous efforts to prevent the Afghan "conflagration" from dying down, and fueling it with dollars and weapons. U.S. imperialism is preserving this hotbed of tensions so as to have a pretext for interfering in the affairs of countries in that region.

The world public has for several years now viewed with alarm the development of the situation which has grown up in Southwest Asia as a result of imperialist interference. The peoples want this long-suffering region finally to gain peace and tranquillity. They resolutely demand an end to the "undeclared" war being waged against Democratic Afghanistan by the forces of reaction.

PACIFIC NATIONS DISCUSS NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE

LD311359 Moscow TASS in English 1306 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow August 31 TASS -- TASS commentator Vasiliy Kharkov writes: The heads of state and government of 13 countries located in the South Pacific have declared their readiness to put an end to French nuclear tests and prevent the dumping of radioactive wastes into the ocean by the United States and Japan. This is said in the final communique of their regional organization which ended its 14th forum in Canberra yesterday. The gathering also reflected the desire of the South Pacific countries to facilitate general disarmament and the strict observance of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. It also discussed the idea of declaring the South Western Pacific a nuclear-free zone.

The Forum's work showed that these problems deeply concern the countries of the region, most of which want the South Western Pacific to be rid of nuclear weapons and peace and goodneighbourly relations to reign there.

The issue of ending French nuclear tasks is of vital importance to the countries of the region. Until 1975 France exploded its nuclear devices in the atmosphere over the islands of Polynesia. Now French nuclear explosions take place in special mines. But their danger both to the environment and to the health of local inhabitants is still very big. Way back in 1979 part of the Mururoa atoll caved in following one of such blasts. This resulted in a sharp increase in radioactivity. In 1981 the entire lagoon became contaminated with radioactive wastes.

The intentions of the United States and Japan to dump radioactive wastes in the depths of the Pacific are fraught with the danger of the contamination of vast regions and far-reaching ecological anomalies, let alone dangers to people's health. The unanimity of the participants of the forum in opposing these plans is understandable, therefore.

Most countries of the region, it was demonstrated by the forum, want the South Western Pacific, to become a nuclear-free zone. But Australia and New Zealand attempted to emasculate the main essence of this idea, pressing for the rights of U.S. warships with nuclear weapons on board to call at their ports. It is not difficult to explain this position of Australia and New Zealand, since they are members of the military pact ANZUS and have commitments before the bloc's organiser -- the United States. Most participants of the forum do not share this stand of Australia and New Zealand, and it was decided to discuss this issue at the next meeting.

The Soviet Union takes a positive attitude to the iniatives leading to the establishment of geographical nuclear-free zones. As was emphasized on more than one occasion, the USSR on its part is prepared to facilitate the finding of solutions acceptable to all, which will enable the setting up of such zones in different parts of the world.

PZPR'S BEJGER ADDRESSES GDANSK ACTIVISTS

LD311348 Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] The Polish newsagency says that workers' activists have held a meeting at the country's biggest Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk. Addressing the meeting, the leader of the party organization of Gdansk and a candidate member of the Polish United Workers' Party, Stansilaw Bejger, stressed the steady growth of production at the shipyard. He said that in the past few months the shipbuilders have repeatedly demonstrated their political maturity and responsibility, refusing to follow the call of the extremists for strikes.

WISE 'GRAY HAIRS' REPRESENTS IDEAL POLISH MINER

PM311519 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 31 Aug 83 p 3

[Special correspondent N. Artemov article: "The Silesian Mine Rescue Worker"]

[Text] Katowice-Moscow -- Many people in Poland have heard of this desperately brave man. His chest is decorated with the highest state awards. He is Zbigniew Hanff, hereditary Silesian miner from Katowice Voivodship, Poland's industrial heartland.

We were introduced at a meeting of the Staszic mine party and economic aktiv. A large, stockily solid body, a crown of snow white hair, a direct and frank look in his eyes. I saw the unquestionable prestige he enjoyed among his comrades, the attention with which they listened to his remarks, and I felt the desire to tell about them in my newspaper's pages. Hanff had no objection, and the others at the meeting also liked the idea. It seemed like everything was working out fine.

"Zbigniew," I began, "tell me, please, when did the gray hair first appear, and what brought it about?'

"But Nikolay, I was born like that...."

There was an explosion of friendly laughter. It was obvious that my hero had no inclination to talk about himself. The aktiv members came to my help....

When Zbigniew was 15, his father took him to the mine where he himself had worked all his life: It was necessary to help his parents raise three younger brothers and a sister. So as not to break the law his age was entered as 16 in his work book. This was the start of his working life.

While in the mine he moved from one profession to another until he settled for the most dangerous -- rescue worker -- which combines heavy labor, at times without sleep or rest, with the risk of death.

"What do you think of before going out on a mission?

"I remember my wife, our children, our latest conversation, and the happiest moments of our life together. But as soon as the orders are given and I have put on the mask, there is neither wife nor children for me, I literally turn into a bundle of energy and think only about how to accomplish the mission best and most quickly."

Over the years he has had to take part in dozens of operations. He was awarded the Commander's Cross for heroism at the Dimitrov mine, where he saved several miners.

"Zbigniew, can we come back to my first question?"

"About the gray hair? It first appeared on my temples when I was 17 years old. A friend of mine died in the mine, leaving three children behind. My favorite younger brother also died there 7 years ago and my hair turned completely white."

It is not surprising that, although he is not yet 45 years of age, he has 44 years of working life, since a mine rescue worker is credited with 18 months of service for each year of work.

An extremely tense situation, reflecting the general conditions in the country, developed at the mine by February 1981. Entire groups of workers were joining Solidarity. Its emissaries, well aware of the role played by coal in the development of Poland's economy, descended like vultures on the Silesian coal field from Gdansk and Warsaw. On their instructions, gangs of militant hooligans did not let anyone go to work, while the opponents of Solidarity where carted away from the enterprises in wheelbarrows. The Communists were threatened with the gallows....

Tyranny and anarchy were spreading everywhere. The strike mentality was being fanned. A general meeting was also convened at the Staszic mine to decide the question of strikes. Nine-tenths of those who turned up were Solidarity members. As soon as director Zdzislaw Sender entered the hall, many of them started shouting: "Call him to account! Call him to account!"

Sender came up to the presidium table, and immediately someone asked:

"And who appointed you director?"

"The party!" Zbigniew Hanff, party committee secretary for ideology, answered on his behalf.

Silence fell in the hall. There were no more questions.

Zbigniew then took the floor:

"We must elect two party members for the Ninth PZPR Congress. Any nominations?"

"Hanff, Hanff, Hanff!" People called from all directions. As a result of a secret ballot of party members attending the meeting, he was elected, and became a member of the PZPR Central Committee at the Ninth PZPR Congress.

Feverish activity continued at the mine. There were endless rallies and meetings with loafers, drunkards, and hooligans as professional speakers. Zbigniew managed to speak not only at his own but also at neighboring mines, mercillessly unmasking those "fighters for the people's interests."

Some people admired his courage, others hated him. Telephone calls threatened to settle scores with him and his wife, while their children were stopped in the road and insulted, as well as threatened with hanging if their father did not come to his senses.

Once again Ewa could not sleep at night, nervously awaiting her husband's return from meetings, just like she awaited his return from mine rescue operations before. "Solidarity," she says, "is a very big word. It means being ready to take your last shirt off your back to help those in need, while those scum from 'Solidarity' took the shirts off other people's backs."

When Andrzej Nalepa was elected party committee secretary, Zbigniew Hanff replaced him as chairman of the mine trade union committee. There began a rallying of true fighters for socialism who, in the furious battles against petit bourgeois extremism, did not want any personal gains for themselves but defended the fruits of the people's rule, defended the PZPR since Solidarity acted under the slogan "Poland without a party" and "Socialism without a party." Hanff and his comrades fulfilled their party duty. The youth organization headed by Ryszard Poplawski comprehensively supported the measures taken by the party and trade union organizations. Under their influence the nonparty people started to join actively in the struggle, keeping watch at the mine together with PZPR members.

Soon afterwards the Solidarity leadership made a desperate attempt to form a nucleus of the "Confederation for an Independent Poland" at the mine. Posters calling on people to join that counterrevolutionary organization were pasted everywhere. On the following day, and at the request of the party and trade union organizations, all posters were taken down and propaganda ceased. This was a turning point in the struggle.

At the height of preparations for the bright May holiday, Zbigniew received a letter from the military unit where his son is serving. The commanding officer and the commissar had written that the parents can be proud of their son, who is setting an example in fulfilling his military duty. There is no need to say what joy this brought to the family.

A day later Zbigniew was informed that he would travel to Moscow as head of a trade union delegation for the May Day festivities. "For me," Hanff says, "this was a great joy: My life's dream -- to visit your country -- was coming true." My interlocutor recalls how, when he was a 7-year old boy, he was playing with his friends in the yard, when a soldier from the 1st Army of the Polish Armed Forces, carrying a Soviet PPSH submachine gun, came into the yard. It turned out to be his father who had gone to war when his son was only 1 year old. The father returned victorious from defeated Berlin and related much about the heroism of the Soviet and Polish soldiers. That was the first time Zbigniew felt a desire to visit the USSR. The more he learned about the Soviet people's fraternal assistance, the stronger this desire of his became.

He celebtated the international day of proletarian solidarity on the Red Square stands. He saw the smiling sea of happy people demonstrating their indomitable will for peace and progress. At each step on his tour of the country he saw for himself the warmth and hospitality of Soviet people and their historic achievements.

At the farewell supper, attended by 118 trade union delegations from all over the world which had attended the May Day festivities in Moscow, Hanff delivered an emotional speech. He said that his delegation represented only three mines since, for the time being, the country lacked a united central trade union council. Reagan is actively interfering in our internal affairs and attempting to destroy socialism. But he is forgetting that Poland is neither Texas nor an Indian reservation where the U.S. Administration can sow tyranny and violence. We do not need instructions from Washington. We Poles are masters in our own home and will bring order to it ourselves.

You often hear people at the mine asking: "Have you seen 'gray hairs'? Where on earth can he be?" Some expect advice from him, others need help. And yet others come with complaints. For several weeks he went with one citizen from office to office until his affair was settled. And people believe that if things are not going quite right they must go to "gray hairs," as they affectionately call Zbigniew. He will help at all times.

"And so, how do you treat your restless husband?" I ask Ewa.

"Just like on our wedding day, and the children dote on him." She speaks of his enormous love for work. Having left school early, Zbigniew has set himself a rule: not a day without a book. Basically, he reads at night, in the kitchen, so as not to disturb his sleeping wife and children. And now people from all over the neighborhood come to this "professor," as his wife calls him, to discuss international or especially acute internal problems. Of course, it is not so much his erudition but his rare charm, his tactful attitude to everyone, and his keen party assessments of current events that draw people to him. And the main thing is that he finds time for everyone and for everything.

The conversations with Hanff and his comrades, as well as the tour of poland, have shown me clearly the huge gap separating the Polish people and Solidarity. Whereas the Polish people, under the PZPR's leadership, lifted the country from the ruins and gave it a place among the 10 most developed industrial states in the world, Solidarity proved itself unable to offer anything but anarchy and sabotage, which in December 1981 reduced Poland's industrial output to 43 percent below that of December 1979. It had no positive program in mind, apart from the perverted desire to crush socialism in the very heart of Warsaw Pact member states. But this will not happen while there are people like Hanff in Poland.

USSR-ROMANIAN TRADE TIES 'MUTUALLY ADVANTAGEOUS'

PM301517 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 34, Aug 83 (Signed to Press 15 Aug 83) p 20

[V. Ulenov article under the rubric "In the Socialist Countries": "USSR-Romania: Mutually Advantageous Cooperation"]

[Text] On 23 August the Romanian people celebrate their national holiday -- the 39th anniversary of the country's liberation from the fascist yoke. The liberation opened the way to profound political and socioeconomic transformations in Romania. In the time which has elapsed since then Romania's working people, under the leadership of their Communist Party, have achieved great successes in all spheres of life and are now working persistently to implement a program to build a comprehensively developed socialist society.

The following facts, for instance, eloquently show the path traveled by Romania since its liberation. In comparison with the prewar period the volume of the republic's industrial output has increased by a factor of almost 50, the volume of agricultural output by a factor of 3.5, and national income by a factor of 15. The people's material and cultural living standard has increased considerably.

In their selfless and creative labor the Romanian people have invariably relied and continue to rely on friendship and cooperation with the peoples of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries.

The Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Aid signed in 1948 and the new treaty signed in 1970 to replace it are the firm basis of these relations between the USSR and Romania. The development of Soviet-Romanian relations corresponds to the vital interests of the two countries' peoples.

Growth of Reciprocal Trade

The economy is the broadest and most dynamic sphere of cooperation between the USSR and Romania. This is vividly confirmed by the rapid growth of reciprocal trade. Since 1950 the volume of Soviet-Romanian trade turnover has increased elevenfold. Between 1976 and 1980 it reached R10.5 billion. And in the current 5-year period, as stipulated by the trade agreement, it is due to exceed R17 billion. The agreement is being implemented successfully. In 1981-82 the volume of Soviet-Romanian trade turnover was R6,555.2 million. In the first 6 months of 1983 alone the volume of reciprocal trade increased more than 10 percent in comparison with the same period last year, reaching R,741.0 million.

The Soviet Union, which occupies first place in Romania's foreign trade, supples many types of machines and equipment necessary for Romania's national economy, including various machine tools, metallurgical, power, mining, and road-building equipment. Romania meets a considerable part of its fuel and raw material needs via exports from the USSR. In recent years the Soviet Union has accounted for 60 percent of Romanian imports of iron ore and cast iron, 40 percent of its ferroalloy imports, 30 percent of coke imports, 29 percent of coal imports, and 47 percent of cotton imports. The USSR also supplies Romania with rolled ferrous metals and a considerable quantity of gas, cellulose, asbestos, fertilizers, and other goods.

The USSR is one of the chief importers of Romanian industrial goods. A considerable quantity of machines and equipment produced in Romania is sent to our country. Thus in 1976-80 the USSR accounted for around 50 percent of Romanian exports of electric motors and agricultural machines, 30 percent of seagoing and river vessels, and 25 percent of oil-refining and oil-extracting equipment. The USSR imports from Romania individual types of chemical equipment and various sorts of freight cars, including grain freight cars. Machines and equipment account for around 30 percent of Soviet-Romanian trade turnover, as a whole.

Romania supplies the Soviet Union with chemical products, lumber, pipes, and agricultural and food goods. Romanian furniture, footwear, clothing, knitted goods, leather goods, and haberdashery are also well known to the Soviet customer. Industrial consumer goods now make up one fifth of overall Soviet imports from Romania.

The CEMA countries increasingly associate the further expansion of reciprocal trade exchange and economic ties as a whole with the development of bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the sphere of specialization and production sharing. So far the volume of specialized deliveries is only 11 percent of Soviet-Romanian trade turnover. Cooperation between the USSR and Romania in this sphere is based on 10 bilateral and 38 multilateral agreements on production specialization. A move toward expanding this kind of cooperation is now emerging. The Long-Term Program for the Development of Specialization and Production Sharing Between the USSR and Romania for the Period Through 1990, signed in 1980, was a factor serving to activate this process. As part of the concretization and implementation of this program 15 sector programs for the development of specialization and production sharing have been signed between Soviet and Romanian ministries, including in spheres such as chemical and petroleum, heavy and transport, power, and tractor and agricultural machine building and in many other sectors.

Joint Cooperation Projects

Several national economic projects which have been or are being built in cooperation with the Soviet Union can be found on the economic map of Romania. During the period since the liberation over 120 major installations, including the key sectors such as metallurgy, power engineering, and the chemical industry, have been built in the republic with Soviet economic and technical assistance. In particular, 25 power stations, which generate 47 percent of all the electricity produced in the country, have been built. Installations created using Soviet equipment and with the participation of Soviet specialists manufacture around 70 percent of all hot-rolled sheet steel and steel pipes produced in the country, up to 50 percent of metallurgical coke, and 64 percent of synthetic rubber.

In accordance with an agreement for 1981-85 the Soviet Union will supply complete sets of equipment and provide technical assistance in the building of another 37 installations in Romania. In the first 2 years of the current 5-year period two 50 megawatt turbogenerators, a caustic soda production plant, a pipe-rolling unit capable of producing 190,000 metric tons of pipes a year, and a number of other installations have already been commissioned. The Soviet Union is providing technical assistance in the building of the Iron Gates-2 GES on the Danube. Two power units for this power station are being supplied by our country and the other six are being manufactured in Romania using Soviet technical documentation. In 1982 an agreement was signed on the building of a nuclear power station in Romania with the USSR's help.

In its turn Romania, together with other CEMA countries, has participated in the building on the USSR's territory of international installations such as the Soyuz gas pipeline, the Ust-Ilimsk Cellulose Plant, the Kyembayev Asbestos Combine, and an enterprise for the production of ferroalloys and ferriferous raw materials. In the current 5-year period it is taking part in the building of the South Ukrainian Nuclear Power Station and some other projects stipulated by the coordinated plan for integration measures for 1981-85.

A prominent place in Soviet-Romanian cooperation is allotted to the development of ties in the sphere of science and technology. Here great attention is paid to joint research on the basis of comprehensive cooperation programs and its closer coordination with the resolution of the most urgent national economic tasks of the two countries. With this aim in view a program of scientific and technical cooperation and sharing for 1981-85 was signed in 1980. This envisaged the elaboration of around 140 problems and topics embracing virtually all the most important sectors of the national economy. The realization of the program will make it possible to create around 50 models of new machines, equipment, and instruments and 33 new or improved technological processes.

Soviet-Romanian bilateral economic ties are closely interwoven with the cooperation of the socialist countries within the CEMA framework and with participation in implementing the Comprehensive Program for Socialist Economic Integration and the long-term targeted programs for cooperation among the CEMA countries, and in [as published] a number of multilateral agreements signed by them on specialization and production sharing.

Experience cogently attests that all-around and mutually advantageous Soviet-Romanian economic, scientific, and technical cooperation promotes the resolution of important national economic tasks and assists the further strengthening of the socialist community.

TURKISH PAPER CIRCULATES 'FABRICATION' ON USSR

LD311159 Moscow TASS in English 1510 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow August 31 TASS -- TASS political commentator Askold Biryukov writes:

The other day the UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL circulated a fabrication published in the Turkish newspaper HURRIYET about the Soviet Union's "involvement" in the training in Syria of members of the terrorist organization "Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia". The totally groundless and insupportable contentions in that paper are clearly in line with the slanderous campaign about Moscow's "responsibility" for international terrorism which the present American administration has launched and is trying with a stubbornness worthy of better application to "sustain" with all sorts of inventions regardless of their origin.

Suffice it to recall the slanderous campaign instigated by the American special services concerning the case of the Turkish terrorist Agca. That political act of subversion designed to smear the Soviet Union and other socialist countries by charging them with "involvement" in the May 1981 attempt on the life of Pope John Paul the second had collapsed with a thud and the CIA's "ears" clearly stood out of the resultant debris.

It is not the first time that right-wing press publications in Turkey carry inventions which are then given international prominence, through the efforts of American news agencies. When one reads the fabrication printed in HURRIYET one involuntarily draws the conclusion that this publication too is the doing of American special services which would like to smear and undermine Soviet-Turkish relations. The attempts to accuse the Soviet Union of interference in Turkish affairs very much resemble the provocative statements by American and NATO officials about the mythical Soviet military threat to Turkey.

Let us recall, for instance, the statements by the NATO secretary general Joseph Luns and the commander of the NATO Joint Armed Forces in Europe Bearnard Rogers during this summer's "Adventure Express-83" exercises of NATO's mobile forces near the border of the Soviet Union. The purpose of these statements was to justify NATO's policy of vigorously militarizing its "eastern flank". Both cynically alleged that today the USSR posed the main danger to the sovereignty and national independence of Turkey. In his turn, the commander of the British troops taking part in these NATO exercises tried to scare Turkish villagers with talk about "evil people" who supposedly could attack them from the territory of the USSR.

What attracts attention is that all these and other slanderous charges against the USSR clearly contradict statements by Turkish officials. One can refer, for instance, to remarks made by the Turkish minister of foreign affairs Ilter Turkmen. Late last year he noted in a statement to journalists that relations between Turkey and the USSR are honest, realistic and constructive.

The foul lies circulated by HURRIYET and some other right-wing press organs in Turkey contradict obvious facts of the USSR policy in respect of Turkey and are an attempt to put in doubt Turkey's officially expressed position.

The same forces in the West and inside Turkey that cannot stomach the development of Soviet-Turkish relations in a spirit of goodneighbourliness would like to set Turkey at loggerheads with its Arab neighbours as well, first of all with the anti-imperialist regime in Syria which staunchly resists the Israeli aggression in the Middle East.

The charges that Syria supports terrorism are just as groundless as the charges against the USSR. By trying to undermine Syrian-Turkish relations the organizers of the above-mentioned fabrication would clearly have liked Turkey to renounce its present policy characterised by condemnation of the American-Israeli aggression and support for the just cause of the Palestinians and other Arab peoples which are victims of the Israeli aggression.

MINISTERS DISCUSS DANISH-USSR ECONOMIC TIES

Dane Cites 'Imbalance'

PM310907 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 34 Aug 83 (Signed to Press 15 Aug 83) Special Supplement p 1

[Article by Danish Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jersen: "Denmark-USSR: Opportunities for Expanding Cooperation"]

[Text] EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA and BORSEN [Danish daily] deserve praise for the cooperation which they have started. Thanks to this, Danish firms interested in the Soviet market are given the opportunity to introduce themselves to EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA's wide readership. And in the fall, Soviet foreign trade organizations will be able to familiarize Danish business circles with the Soviet economy on the pages of the Danish daily BORSEN.

In my view this kind of information exchange is very useful and most convenient. A precondition for strengthening and expanding economic ties between our countries is a mutual exchange of detailed information about the structure of the economy and its sectors and about delivery potential. In recent years bilateral trade between our countries has been developing in a positive direction; the volume of this trade increased from 2.1 billion to 3.5 billion Danish kroner -- that is, by more than by 50 percent -- in the 5 years from 1978 through 1982. I believe that the opportunities for mutual trade and cooperation have not been exhausted by a long way. Of considerable significance in this matter is the two countries' geographical proximity and their excellent transport communications.

According to Danish statistics, in 1982 the Soviet Union only ranked 26th among Denmark's export markets, while the USSR was Denmark's 14th largest trade partner -- this comparison shows the preponderance of Soviet exports over its imports in the trade with Denmark.

Denmark does not aim to achieve a complete balance in bilateral trade with all its partners every year. However, the imbalance to Denmark's disadvantage in trade with the USSR which has prevailed for a number of years demands that thought be given to the resultant situation. In my opinion, the imbalance which has ensued must be redressed not by a reduction in Denmark's purchases in the USSR, but on the contrary, by the USSR increasing its purchases in Denmark. I am aware that a development in this direction calls for vigorous assistance from the Danish side, but at the same time I am confident that the efforts of Danish exporters will meet with the USSR Foreign Trade Ministry's helpful and attentive attitude to this question.

In conclusion I would like to note that I am following with great interest the preparations for the USSR's National Exhibition in Copenhagen which will be held 21-30 October 1983. I am confident that it will impart further impetus to the expansion of trade and economic relations between Denmark and the Soviet Union.

Soviet Stresses 'Cooperation'

PM310948 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 34, Aug 1983 (Signed to Press 15 Aug 1983), Special Supplement p 2

[Article by Nikolay N. Semlyakov, USSR deputy minister of foreign trade and chairman of the Soviet Section of the Soviet-Danish Intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation: "Stability and Dynanism"]

[Text] An important role in the development of foreign economic ties between our countries is played by the Soviet-Danish Intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation and its constituent working groups for economic and industrial cooperation, for cooperation in the sphere of agriculture, construction materials, chemical machine building, and others. All the efforts of the representatives of industry, science, and planning organizations are pooled in the work of these bodies. Soon the commission's regular 13th session will be held in Copenhagen. The 12 previous sessions made a weighty contribution to the cause of mutually advantageous cooperation between the USSR and Denmark. Their decisions have helped the development and expansion of cooperation in the sphere of housing construction, the cement industry, chemicals, shipbuilding, and diesel engine building and fundamental research in the sphere of the natural and technical sciences.

Now the sides' efforts are directed toward the implementation of the provisions of the Long-Term Program for the Development of Economic and Industrial Cooperation Between the USSR and Denmark, which lays down the main guidelines for, and spheres of, cooperation. They include -- machine building (13 branches), production of chemical products and fertilizers, production of industrial consumer goods (clocks and watches, cinematgographic and photographic goods, tape recorders, and radio record players), agriculture and agroindustrial complexes, and environmental protection.

As an extension of the Long-Term Program, joint Soviet-Danish projects in the design, construction, and modernization of industrial and agricultural installations, including on the basis of production sharing and on a barter basis, have been defined.

A number of these Soviet-Danish cooperation projects have already been carried out. Some 20 other projects are being worked on. There are good prospects for organizing cooperation in the sphere of hoisting and transportation, and electrotechnical equipment and equipment for fodder production and whey processing.

Stability and dynamism are distinguishing features of the present stage of the development of economic relations between the USSR and Denmark.

At the same time, there are great opportunities to increase the volume of Soviet-Danish trade, considerably expand the list of products involved, and master new forms of cooperation. At present approximately 90 percent of Danish purchases in the USSR are accounted for by energy sources -- oil and coal, and only 2.3 percent are accounted for by machines and equipment, including 5,800 passenger cars purchased by Denmark in 1982. At the same time, machine and equipment account for more than 40 percent of the USSR's imports from Denmark.

No doubt, the search for new fields of Soviet-Danish cooperation will be actively prompted by the USSR National Exhibition to be held in October this year in Denmark, for which Soviet foreign trade organizations are now making thorough preparations.

TASS STATEMENT ON U.S. 'PHONEY' ROLE IN LEBANON

PM010847 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Sep 83 Second Edition p 3

["TASS Statement"]

[Text] The situation in Lebanon and its capital, Beirut, has again been dramatically aggravated as a result of gross U.S. intervention with the use of armed force in Lebanon's internal affairs. U.S. troop contingents, whose presence was imposed on Lebanon under conditions of Israeli aggression, have delivered strikes with the use of artillery and helicopters at areas inhabited by the Muslim population of Lebanon.

The pretext for these actions, judging by statements of U.S. leaders, is the phoney demand of ensuring security for American troops. The logic of this demand is more than strange: First they introduce troops in a foreign country and then they kill its people to ensure the "security" of those troops.

Washington is now threatening to expand military operations against the Lebanese and to suppress by force of arms their struggle for independence and against the onerous agreement imposed on Lebanon by Israel and the United States.

The United States is obviously acting at one with the Israeli aggressors, who continue to occupy a considerable portion of Lebanese territory. It even "asks" Israel to keep its troops near Beirut rather than withdraw them from the city in order jointly to suppress and persecute the Lebanese patriots.

However Washington tries to justify its actions, what is taking place in Lebanon shows how hostile U.S. policy is towards the Arabs.

In summer last year, the United States officially promised to guarantee the security of the Palestinians living in Beirut after the withdrawal of Palestinian and Syrian forces from the city. The price of those promises is mountains of the bodies of Palestinian women, children and old people in the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps.

Now the blood of Lebanese has been shed in Beirut although the U.S. Administration has claimed on more than one occasion that American troops will not take part in fighting and that their presence in Lebanon will help to avert bloodshed in that country.

Sending its troops to Lebanon, the U.S. Administration stated that they would stay there for a month at the most. Those assurances, too, have proved false. More than a year has passed but American troops remain in Beirut and their strength is growing.

The Soviet Union is deeply worried by U.S. armed intervention in Lebanon. The United States is aggravating even further the situation in Lebanon and creating a fresh threat to peace in the Middle East. This armed intervention by the United States must be ended. Israel must withdraw from Lebanon without any conditions infringing upon the independence and sovereignty of Lebanon. Naturally, there should remain in Lebanese territory neither American forces nor any other foreign troops that came along with them.

It is not at all immaterial to the USSR how the situation in Lebanon and around it is developing. The Soviet Union stands for a United Lebanon, for the restoration of its violated sovereignty, security and territorial integrity.

LEBANESE SITUATION REMAINS 'EXTREMELY TENSE'

PM311354 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Aug 83 First Edition p 5

[Correspondent R. Moseyev dispatch under the general heading "Alarming Events in Lebanon"]

[Text] Beirut, 30 August -- The situation in the Lebanese capital and its environs remains extremely tense. Fierce clashes continued all day yesterday between armed detachments of the Muslim Shi'ite Amal movement and subunits of the Lebanese Army. Many parts of Beirut were subjected to artillery shelling and mortar fire. Life came to a complete standstill in the city yesterday, stores were closed and state institutions and banks were not working. The streets were deserted and traffic died down. Barricades appeared in some places. Fires flared up in a number of places as a result of the shelling. There are numerous casualties among the civilian population. The city has been considerably damaged. The international airport is idling: Yesterday mortar bombs and shells repeatedly fell on its territory.

In connection with the crisis situation which has arisen, an emergency government session chaired by President A. al-Jumayyil was held yesterday afternoon. It examined the demands put forward by the Amal leadership. The main demand concerns the strict observance of the principle of confessionalism in the Army and the state apparatus, that is, the proportional distribution of posts according to religious denomination. As a result of the talks held between the representatives of the authorities and the Amal movement a cease-fire agreement was reached which was largely observed throughout the night.

Relative calm prevails in the city since this morning. However, observers note that the domestic political crisis which has hit the country remains to be solved and a way out of this crisis is possible only through achieving a nationwide agreement, ending U.S. and Israeli pressure on the country, and steering an independent political course. This is what many Beirut papers are writing about today, noting that it is precisely the United States which, by supporting the Zionist occupation forces, is deliberately fueling internecine war in the country and grossly interfering in Lebanon's internal affairs. This is borne out, for instance, by the direct participation of U.S. Marines from the so-called "multinational force" in yesterday's fighting. Using helicopters and heavy weapons they subjected the positions of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party detachments in the mountains to intensive bombardment. In the course of the fighting which ensued, two Marines were killed.

A further indication of the crude pressure on Lebanon by the United States is the so-called peace mission of the U.S. President's special envoy McFarlane who is continuing his shuttle trips between Beirut and Tel Aviv.

Meanwhile, according to reports from Al-Biqa' valley, the Israeli occupation forces have put their units there on full combat alert and are stepping up preparations for new acts of aggression.

SHULTZ ON POSSIBILITY OF SENDING MORE MARINES

LD010349 Moscow TASS in English 0346 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] Washington September 1 TASS -- Speaking at a press conference here, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz did not rule out the possibility of sending more U.S. troop contingents to Lebanon in addition to the 1,200 Marines already staying there. He said the government was carefully studying the situation on that score.

According to press reports, the Pentagon plans to increase the number of U.S. troops by another 1,000 servicemen.

SOVIET UN DELEGATE SPEAKS ON CHAD SITUATION

LD010736 Moscow TASS in English 1957 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] New York August 31 TASS -- The U.N. Security Council has resumed the discussions of the situation which formed around Chad as a result of direct interference of the imperialist forces in the internal affairs of that country.

A small group of imperialist states and their proteges made futile attempts to oppose their stand to the resolutions of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), which has repeatedly come out in favor of immediate ceasefire and the termination of bloodshed in Chad. The reports of these representatives did not reflect in any way the appeal of the OAU to the U.N. Security Council not to take any steps in order to enable the OAU to go on with its efforts in the settlement of the conflict. The majority of the members of the Security Council rejected that approach of the imperialist states. The failure of the efforts of the group of imperialist states was inevitable, since they tried to uphold the obviously wrong cause, the Soviet representative Richard Ovchinnikov stressed.

RYZHKOV RECEIVES MOZAMBIQUE DELEGATION

LD312013 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 31 Aug 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] From 28 to 31 August a delegation of the People's Republic of Mozambique with Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Political Committee and secretary of the Frelimo Central Committee, at its head was in Moscow. The delegation was received by Comrade Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Dos Santos handed over a personal message for Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, from Samora Machel, chairman of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique. During their conversation, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, the two parties expressed satisfaction at the state of relations between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Mozambique and discussed questions relating to further strengthening and developing Soviet-Mozambican cooperation, particularly in the economic and commercial fields.

CAMEROONIAN DELEGATION MEETS OFFICIALS

LD311146 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] A meeting took place in Moscow today between the Cameroon National Assembly delegation, led by Assembly President Tandeng Muna on one side and Comrade Ruben, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Council of Nationalities; and chairmen and members of standing commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet chamber on the other side. The head of the Cameroonian delegation noted the great significance of USSR aid in the development of his country, specially emphasizing its totally disinterested character.

REELECTION OF KENYA PRESIDENT MOI REPORTED

LD300650 Moscow TASS in English 0619 GMT 30 Aug 83

[Text] Nairobi August 30 TASS -- Daniel Arap Moi has been reelected president of the Republic of Kenya for another five-year term. He was the only presidential candidate from the ruling Kenya African National Union (KANU) party.

CHILE'S JARPA'S OPENING MEASURES SEEN USELESS

PY302152 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2030 GMT 26 Aug 83

[Commentary by Gaston Vargas: "Two Words"]

[Text] While Onofre Jarpa plays the role of the man who favors political opening and dialogue, the Army continues uttering threats in the customary military jargon. This is a reproduction of the classical game of the good and the bad in the distribution of roles, similar to that used by the henchmen of the National Intelligence Directorate, DINA, and the National Intelligence Center, CNI, who cast themselves in both the role of the good and the bad man in torture and questioning sessions.

While the tyrant says that he is not yet finished with the enemy, that he does not plan to make any changes at all and that he will use pressure against the politicians who are not willing to understand, Jarpa maneuvers, promises, intrigues, and tries to gain time. However, there is not much room for the dictatorship to maneuver. The game is coming to an end and even the Yankees believe that the government is running out of options.

The voice of the people, who are demanding a democracy and the ouster of Pinochet, now is too powerful and has already shaken the foundations of the regime.

Therefore, dialogue is not a sign of benevolence or the dictatorship's good intentions but, because of its obvious maneuvering, reflects the momentum which the antidictatorial movement has gathered. Experience shows that a decisive head-on struggle against tyranny is the one which opens the way for gaining ground and obtaining results. The struggle and the confrontation against the regime have been the tool for effectively weakening the tyrant and his terrorist domination. The current situation, and the opposition of the political and social forces, as a result of the struggle of the Chilean people during the last few years, including the demonstrations during the national days of protest, cannot fail to influence the members of the Armed Forces and the conscience of every one of their members.

Pinochet has also used the method of the big stick, informers, arbitrary measures, and crimes against generals, colonels, captains, noncommissioned officers, and enlisted men. He has also used adulation, corruption, and a clannish policy, but he is running out of these resources. High ranking officers and enlisted men are showing obvious signs of weariness, of searching for a way out, of the intention of getting away from the dictatorship, and of repudiation, and rejection of repressive tasks. These signs are more obvious in the Air Force, the Navy and Carabineros, and also in the Army. Many members of the Armed Forces are beginning to feel respect for those colleagues whose steps are being followed by the DINA-CNI and the tyrant's private army.

Suspiciously, Pinochet, after involving and compromising the Armed Forces in a brazen political action overthrowing a constitutional president, violating the people's sovereignty, and imposing a Yankee style political and economic model, now preaches that the Armed Forces must stay out of politics. He does not want the military men to think about the disastrous situation of the country and the regime, and of course he does not want them to think of the necessary and inevitable fall of the tyrant or of the alternatives to rescue democracy and take Chile out of the disaster.

At the same time Pinochet tries to bridle the masses, tries to use them to sustain his staggering regime and protect the corruption of his [words indistinct] sons and direct relatives, and defend himself from popular rebellion. It is also known that there are military men who are not willing to go down with the tyrant's fall, and that while all the country's political and social forces demand the ouster of Pinochet, these officers are looking for ways to express themselves and not stay behind the events.

[Words indistinct] the situation makes it necessary that the people, workers, women, youngsters, artists, political parties, and all the people find a way to get to the military men, and not leave them alone with their concerns and expectations.

There is a common language for communicating with the military men by talking about the high interests of the fatherland, and of the democratic traditions of O'Higgins, Schneider, and Prats. The wall of suspicion and mistrust built by the dictatorship must be broken and the garrisons must also hear today's call for all patriots: Democracy Now, Get Out Pinochet.

NICARAGUA PROTESTS U.S., HONDURAN 'ACTIONS'

LD310936 Moscow TASS in English 0724 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Managua August 31 TASS -- The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry has strongly protested to the Governments of the United States and Honduras over their latest aggressive actions against this Central American country. The Ministry said in a statement that on August 27 four U.S. warships, including a frigate and three destroyers, intruded in Nicaraguan territorial waters. The provocation, it charged, is part of the Reagan administration's aggression against Nicaragua.

The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry also said that on August 28 a band of Somocista cut-throats, who are armed and financed by the C.I.A., staged a criminal raid on the settlement of Catalina in Chinandega Department and abducted three Nicaraguan citizens, later killing two of them in the counter-revolutionaries' military camp Las Gasitas in Honduran territory. On August 29, the statement said further, a warplane of the Honduran Air Force violated Nicaragua's air space and made a provocative flight over the frontier districts of Chinandega Department.

In the past 24 hours Honduran troops and armed Somocista units fired at the populated locality of San Pedro de Portero Grande, which is also situated in the Department of Chinandega, using mortars and heavy machine-guns.

The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry emphatically condemned in its statement the militarist actions of the Reagan administration and its puppets and reaffirmed Nicaragua's desire for a peaceful settlement of the crisis situation in Central America.

According to reports reaching here, the United States is continuing to build up its military presence in Honduras under the pretext of holding maneuvers codenamed Big Pine II. These war games are summed up by progressive forces in the region as an arrogant provocation against Nicaragua. Already, the number of U.S. Marines in Honduran territory has reached 2,500.

SURVIVING SURINAME 'PUTSCHISTS' ON TRIAL

PM301047 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Aug 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Conspirators on Trial"]

[Text] Georgetown, 26 Aug -- The trial of a group of conspirators who were planning with CIA support to overthrow the present progressive regime headed by National Military Council Chairman Deysi Bouterse has opened in Suriname. The conspiracy was exposed in time and all the participants arrested. The investigating organs have established that Major Roy Horb, leader of the putschists, who has committed suicide, maintained close contacts with U.S. intelligence.

SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM HELD IN KREMLIN

PM311324 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Aug 83 Morning Edition pp 1-2

[TASS report: "USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Session"]

[Text] A routine USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium session was held 30 August in the Kremlin.

The Presidium examined the question of the work of the soviets in the Belorussian SSR to implement the Food Program. In a report delivered by I. Ye. Polyakov, chairman of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, it was noted that in line with the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums the republic's soviets are currently engaged in organizational and political education work aimed at further expanding agriculture and turning it into a highly efficient sector of the economy, developing the entire agro-industrial complex, and achieving the Food Program targets. New managerial organs have been created and are successfully operating, and republic, oblast, and rayon food programs have been approved and are being implemented. Spring field operations have reached a higher agro-industrial standard in the republic this year, the volume of feed procurements has increased, harvesting is proceeding in a well organized manner, and there has been an increase in the number of livestock and poultry.

At the same time, however, the work of the soviets and their executive and administrative organs to implement the Food Program is still not ensuring that the target growth rate for agricultural production is met in full or that the targets set for the production and procurement of arable farming and stockraising products, and good end results, are achieved. Some soviet organs are failing to make sufficient demands on the leading cadres of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other organizations when tackling these tasks and they are failing to give them the assistance they need. Certain soviets are still not paying sufficient attention to the new managerial organs in rural areas and to firmly establishing a genuinely businesslike style in their work.

Speaking on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers' agriculture commissions, Deputy I.A. Bondarenko drew attention to untapped reserves and existing shortcomings in the work of intensifying agricultural production and socially reorganizing rural areas.

It was noted at the session that the development of agriculture had slowed somewhat in the republic in the current 5-year plan period and that its economic indicators were down. It was stressed that the designated plans' successful implementation presupposes an all-out consolidation of state, planning, and labor discipline. The CPSU Central Committee November and June Plenum decisions and the important new steps recently taken by the party and the state are geared to this, which should also be helped by the implementation of the law on labor collectives.

A resolution was adopted directing the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, guided by the decisions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee May, November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums to step up the work of the republic's soviet and economic organs to implement the Food Program, increase their accountability for ensuring that better use is made of the land, equipment, fertilizers, and all production potential, that further social transformations are carried out in rural areas, and that the plans and socialist pledges of the current year and the targets of the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole are successfully fulfilled and overfulfilled.

It was pointed out that it is imperative to increase the production and sociopolitical activeness of agro-industrial complex employees and gear socialist competition primarily to more rapidly resolving the tasks involved in intensifying production and increasing its efficiency, increasing labor productivity, and achieving good results.

Soviets must constantly keep within their field of vision questions relating to the production and supply of agricultural equipment, spare parts, and mineral fertilizers and effectively monitor the work of enterprises and organizations throughout the republic's agro-industrial complex.

Belorussian SSR local soviets and their ispolkoms have been instructed to more closely coordinate their organizational and political education work with the solution of key Food Program tasks, and work more purposefully to secure an increase in the yield of all agricultural crops, ensure stable farming, consolidate the feed base, and increase stockraising productivity. They have also been instructed to pay more attention to the questions involved in ensuring more efficient and economical use of material, labor, and financial resources, improve the quality and condition of agricultural output, and raise the standard of the work of developing the subsidiary farms of enterprises, organizations, and institutions, and also personal plots. The task has been set of improving work to resolve rural areas' social problems, and paying more attention to the provision of amenities in population centers, and improving the services available to the rural population.

The republic's local authorities have been informed of the need to give constant practical assistance to agro-industrial associations in improving coordination and collaboration between enterprises and organizations in the agro-industrial complex and overcoming parochialism, and in ensuring the widespread introduction of financial autonomy, the team contract system, and other progressive forms of labor and production organization, and to systematically generalize and disseminate the best agro-industrial associations' work experience.

The session then examined the question of Novosibirsk Oblast soviet's work to implement housing legislation. A report delivered by V. A. Filatov, chairman of Novosibirsk Oblispolkom, dealt with the soviets' work to improve the population's housing conditions and comply with existing legislation. In recent years, the oblast's housing stock has considerably increased, the standard of its amenities has been improved, and the oblast's population has been given more living space. Housing construction in rural areas has been extensively developed. Soviets are taking steps to ensure that the housing stock is better utilized and better maintained, and are expediting and improving the quality of maintenance work.

At the same time, the report and the speeches at the presidium session drew attention to the considerable shortcomings in the Nobosibirsk Oblast soviets' work in ensuring the fulfillment of housing construction plans and in carrying out the housing law. Violations of the law's requirements have been committed in the allocation of housing. The transfer of the departmentsl housing stock to the control of local soviets is being implemented too slowly and the necessary concern to maintain that stock in an appropriate condition has not been shown. There have been instances of a careless, formal attitude toward the examination of statements and complaints on housing questions.

In the resolution that has been adopted, the Novosibirsk Oblast soviets and organs subordinate to them are instructed to step up the work aimed at implementing the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Measures To Ensure the Fulfillment of Plans for the Construction of Apartment Blocks and Socioconsumer Projects" and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium resolution "On the Tasks of Soviets in Ensuring the Fulfillment of Plans for the Construction of Apartment Blocks and Socioconsumer Projects". In conjunction with the appropriate enterprises and organizations, the above-mentioned are to formulate and implement additional measures for the fulfillment of housing construction targets in 1983 and in the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole. They are instructed to ensure the strict fulfillment of the requirements of the fundamentals of the housing law and other laws on housing and to step up the monitoring of their fulfillment by enterprises, institutions, and organizations; and to increase the activeness of standing commissions, deputies' monitoring stations, and organs for the population's independent social activity in the matter of the fulfillment of the housing construction plans and the use and maintenance of the housing stock.

The Novosibirsk Oblispolkom and the oblast's gorispolkoms, and rayispolkoms must persistently strive for the steady commissioning of apartment blocks and socioconsumer projects and must adopt effective measures to raise the quality of housing construction. They must step up monitoring the observance of the norms and rules of construction, as well as the activity of commissions for the acceptance of apartment blocks without allowing them to be commissioned in an incomplete or defective condition.

It is proposed that the necessary order be established when considering the situation of citizens in need of improved housing conditions and also when allocating and granting housing space; the requirements of the law must constantly be observed in this respect and account must be taken of the opinion of the labor collective and trade union committee and the labor contribution made by the worker in question; and integrated construction plans for cities and other centers of population must be ensured in light of the interests of enterprises and organizations in the territorial siting of housing. Housing cooperatives must be developed more actively, housing construction on an individual basis must be expanded, primarily in the countryside, and citizens' demands for locally based construction materials must be satisfied more fully; the population must be satisfied more fully; the population must be involved on a broader scale in work to ensure the maintenance of the housing stock and to provide public services to centers of population. Local ispolkoms and housing organs must report back to the population systematically, regularly inform working people about progress in the fulfillment of plans for the construction of apartment blocks and socioconsumer projects and the allocation of housing space, and improve work in the examination of citizens' statements and complaints on housing questions.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has given the appropriate instructions to the USSR Ministry of Construction, the USSR Ministry of Rural Construction, other ministries which are carrying out construction and assembly work in Novosibirsk Oblast, and also the USSR Prosecutor's Office, the USSR People's Control Committee, the USSR Ministry of Justice, and the USSR Supreme Court.

The presidiums of union republic Supreme Soviets are instructed to pay constant attention to local soviets' activitiy in the execution of the housing law, in ensuring the broad-scale participation of labor collectives and trade union organizations in the resolution of these questions, and in strengthening the law in the housing relations sphere.

The session also examined some other questions of state life.

EDUCATION OFFICIALS MARK START OF SCHOOL YEAR

Education Minister Prokofyev

OW310354 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 0745 GMT on 30 August carries the 30-minutes "On the Beginning of the New Academic Year" program, presenting an interview by commentator Vitaliy Ivanovich Vishnevskiy with USSR Minister of Education Mikhail Alekseyevich Prokofyev.

Beginning the program, Vishnevskiy says: "Mikhail Alekseyevich, our talk is now traditional, but I understand that today's will be different. It will probably be more complex because a great deal at both the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the recent meeting with party veterans directly and indirectly concerned schools. First, I have this question: Which of the tasks now before schools can be implemented this year, this academic year?"

Prokofyev replies: "Vitaliy Ivanovich, first and foremost, the decisions of the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum are of course exceptionally significant for schools and teachers. You remember that it was very concisely and succinctly recorded in the decisions of the plenum: raise the level of educational work in schools; consistently carry out Leninist principles at labor and polytechnical schools; cultivate in students a love for socially beneficial labor; expand ideological work among schoolchildren and people's ideological maturity; and primarily, mold in each of them the lofty qualities of a citizen of a socialist society. These are the decisions of the plenum.

"The August teachers meetings have been held. Almost 3 million teachers met in their regions to discuss specific conclusions stemming from the June CPSU Central Committee Plenum for their regions, their schools, and their subjects.

"The June CPSU Central Committee Plenum decisions received the unanimous support of all teachers in the Soviet Union. Each must now ask: What must I do to come closer to fulfilling the decisions of the June plenum?

"On the subject of the new year: First, one would not find the following entry on a list of academic disciplines: the fundamentals of contemporary political knowledge. However, in reality such a discipline is popular in schools. In the forthcoming academic year its compositions will be, at different levels, the study of the November 1982 and June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenums and the conclusions ensuring from them -- for oneself, for life, for every student, and for teachers. This is the first task.

"The second task: You recall that you and I have already discussed the problem that in order to fulfill the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, we still had major work to do in somewhat amending the program of academic disciplines. This amendment has been completed and now comes the most crucial stage: implementing its outlines concerning textbooks, academic literature, and the work of each teacher.

"The third position I would note -- and this was seriously discussed at the June plenum -- is that we must work a great deal in order to help youth, primarily nationalities youth, gain a better command of the Russian language. This is what one must say: I want to master the Russian language, the language of international intercourse as well as my native language. We are faced with an enormous task in this regard, primarily in nationality schools."

Prokofyev then turns to specific questions. He notes that progress has been made in teaching mathematics with the introduction of new textbooks in the eighth and ninth grades.

He reports that eighth grade courses in human physiology and anatomy are being supplemented with courses in "hygiene and the sexual education of schoolchildren," and adds that these courses are being introduced beginning 1 September on a compulsory basis "in all the country's schools." Prokofyev notes that experimental courses on "the ethics and psychology of family life" are being expanded.

Replying to Vishnevskiy's question of the problem of judging schools by their success rate and student attendance instead of the quality of graduates, Prokofyev states that in the final analysis society judges schools by the quality of graduates. He says that Yuriy Andropov set the important task of further intensifying the influence of schools in cultivating the sense of citizenship and responsibility before society and notes that this work is multilevel. Schoolchildren should be involved in organizations such as the Pioneers or the Komsomol and given a certain independence in solving questions at various stages in school. He notes the importance of labor education at schools and the need to define a complex program of labor education from the 1st to the 10th or 11th grades.

Prokofyev cites the example of a rural school in Shumyachskiy Rayon, Smolensk Oblast where schoolchildren are involved in some form of socially useful labor from the first grade to graduation and where even vacations are a combination of recreation and labor activities.

Turning to other "weaknesses," Prokofyev notes that whereas only senior schoolchildren had been involved in extracurricular labor education at enterprises and in various labor associations of schoolchildren in rural and other areas, now middle grades must be included in this work. The weakness, Prokofyev notes, lies in the fact that only about "one-third of the schoolchildren link their fate with the nature [profil] of the labor education they receive in school."

Discussing ways to improve this training, Prokofyev concludes that various systems should be used in various combinations. Prokofyev reiterates the June CPSU Central Committee Plenum's attention to this question and notes that the question of inculcating civic mindedness was not an abstract question. He then cites the example of the Kharkov tractor plant where a training shop has been operating for dozens of years and annually trains 700 people. The graduates either go to work at the plant or continue their education in vocational technical schools. He also mentions the Kominternovskiy Rayon training and production combine in Kharkov that is run by rayon enterprises.

Vichnevskiy then asks Prokofyev whether or not new forms of labor training for schoolchildren should be sought. He cites a kolkhoz in Altay Kray where the chairman has found it more beneficial to have children accompany their parents to work and receive on-the-job vocational training during vacations rather than organize summer labor camps which result in "more time for fooling around."

Prokofyev agrees that there should be diversity of forms in this work and says that as far as the family is concerned "it cannot be slighted, because if we only have contact with the school director or class leader and not the family we will be unsuccessful." He adds that collective forms of work are nevertheless necessary and "any school labor association will be practical only when it is a distinct subunit of an enterprise, kolkhoz, or sovkhoz." "Most leaders," he says, "view the matter this way."

Vishnevskiy then asks, "Mikhail Alekseyevich, will any changes occur in the sphere of aesthetic training and physical education of schoolchildren?"

Prokofyev replies, "The plenum set this task." He then notes that "what we have planned and what we demand is physical exercise before classes" and outlines other physical education methods and the need to organize them along with specialized sports groups. He also says there should be greater exactingness in awarding "Ready for Labor and Defense" badges.

On the question of aesthetic education, Prokofyev says that "rich opportunities are presenting themselves now by concentrating around the schools the forces and means which our various organizations have at their disposal." He recalls the Belgorod, Rostov, and Kiev experiences in which trade union clubs with children's sectors and various sports, music, and other schools are linked with general schools. He notes that in Kiev, schools managed "to attract a fairly broad group of people in the arts, sciences, and education to head clubs and various sections, studios, and so forth in schools," He adds that "this task should be solved primarily along these lines."

Vishnevskiy turns to the question of teachers "because at the June plenum the question of improving the selection and training of pedagogical personnel was discussed. How do things stand now?" he asks.

Prokofyev notes the high regard the party has for teachers and the teachers' response to the party's assessment. He then discusses the experiences of Poltava and other cities in organizing groups of school pupils into pedagogically oriented clubs, which helps in the selection of candidates for pedagogical institutions. "Pedagogical institutes," he says, "should be filled up with people capable of pedagogical activities." He also notes that students at these institutes, from their first to final year, should spend 1 day each week in schools and should spend their summer vacations with children's collectives of one form or another.

Prokofyev then names some teachers who were awarded the title "People's Teacher of the USSR" in the past year and cites their rich experience as an object of emulation. Vishnevskiy lauds these teachers and points out that they have gained their experience over many years. "It would perhaps be much better," he adds, if a teacher "did not have to wait for 25 years and had some psychological training and knew how to handle children and school pupils from the beginning of his activities -- in other words, what is given as the basis of teaching skills, what is given at the Institute in Poltava, for instance."

Prokofyev responds by noting that these aspects of pedagogical training form the basis of teaching skills in all pedagogical institutes. He notes that the Poltava Institute differs in that it has a separate chair of pedagogical skills "and elaborates a number of problems perhaps more deeply than in some other institutes."

Vishnevskiy then asks about the "proposed school reform" which "naturally stirs not thousands, but probably millions of people." Prokofyev responds by noting that Yuriy Andropov spoke about school and vocational technical education reforms when he voiced the idea of perfecting the interrelations and development of socialism, and the spiritual life of the people. He adds that "the CPSU Central Committee Politburo has established a special and very authoritative commission to review this question. The commission has begun its work, and is analyzing what has been achieved, what should be consolidated and where the weaknesses, which must be overcome, lie." He says he has received many letters on this problem, the situation is being analyzed and proposals reviewed.

"The final aim to which we should aspire, was quite clearly outlined by the June CPSU Central Committee Plenum," Prokofyev says.

"This is raising every young person as a citizen of socialist society and an active builder of communism, using the combination of education with productive labor as a foundation for perfecting the cause, and finally, it is cognition of a person's abilities and active use of these abilities for self-development and self-improvement. The reform, it seems to me, should solve these aims and strengthen these elements in school. As far as the ways and means for reaching these aims are concerned, this will be worked out by the commission." The program concludes with Prokofyev noting the particular responsibility and exemplary nature of the coming academic year.

Higher Education Minister Yelyutin

LD301738 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 1415 GMT on 29 August carries a 30-minute interview by USSR Minister for Higher and Specialized Secondary Education Vyacheslav Yelyutin with journalist Andrey Skryabin. Yelyutin begins by welcoming new students about to begin their higher or specialized secondary education, noting that new students this year number about 2.5 million -- 1 million have been accepted for higher education from among 2 million applicants.

This year there has been much vocational guidance for applicants, Yelyutin says. "One issue for us was making up the numbers - [komplektovaniye]- for specialists in short supply. In a number of cases we even had to change the conditions for acceptance. For example, for some specialities in short supply we accepted students for secondary specialized educational establishments without any entrance examinations and (?on the strength of) their school documents and we accepted for higher educational establishments those who had average marks not lower than 4.5 but in general, after they had passed two examinations with a total mark of 8, we accepted them for higher educational establishments. I think we have gained a good fresh intake, sufficiently educated, and that higher education can develop its work fully."

Yelyutin recalls the June plenum's call for improving the teaching of social sciences, stepping up the checks on implementation of decisions on education, improving specialists' training and ideological education and improving the training of specialists for leading industries. He says higher education intends to make progress in this year, and is capable of answering the call.

"[Skryabin] Higher and secondary specialized education have other plans, (?for instance, industry-based) plans, for this 5-year plan. How is implementation of these plan tasks going? I am thinking in particular of the scale achieved for training cadres and the contribution of higher educational establishments and technical colleges to socio-economic and scientific-technological progress.

"[Yelyutin] I must say the demand for qualified cadres, with higher qualifications, [words indistinct] graduates from higher-educational and secondary specialized educational establishments, is being satisfied almost fully because at the moment we have about 900 higher educational establishments, more or less evenly distributed throughout the country, with a set of specialities corresponding to the requirements of the national economy and to requests made on behalf of the national economy, and we have 4,400 secondary specialized educational establishments." Yelyutin goes on to say there are 9.8 million students at higher and secondary specialized educational establishments, and that in the 3 years of the current 5-year plan 6.3 million young specialists have been trained. Improving the quality of specialists trained is the main task, he says.

" [Yelyutin] another very important question is that of planning the training of specialists, not only according to professions but also according to region, because it must be said that the saturation [nasyshchennost] is not the same in different regions of the country. This has been brought to our attention and we are now addressing ourselves to the need to improve the supply of specialists to regions of Siberia, the north and the Far East. On the one hand, admissions to the higher educational establishments of those regions have increased and on the other hand, the higher educational establishments of the central regions are in a number of cases taking special admissions sent from those regions, which provides the opportunity to send trained specialists back again."

Yelyutin goes on to say that greater demands have to be made of both students and teachers in order to further improve the quality of graduates.

" [Skryabin] Vyacheslav Petrovich, could you tell us what new things will be introduced into the training of specialists in the coming academic year?

" [Yelyutin] first and foremost, our higher and secondary specialized educational establishments are starting this year with new curriculums. The special feature of the new curriculums is the further stepping up of foundation training, that is, theoretical training. And it is not only concentrated in the yearly stages; the curriculums provide for the pedagogical process to be arranged so that these fundamental disciplines follow through for all the years of training, that is, such that mathematics should not be a subject apart but that mathematics should be an instrument for further resolving technological and design tasks and so on -- and the same thing with the other disciplines." The level of equipment for training is to be stepped up, Yelyutin says, and production training will include direct participation in the technological process. "Much attention, as I have already said, is being devoted to the social sciences. We are dealing with it specially; we are training teachers and preparing to start drafting new social sciences text books." Yelyutin says much attention is being paid to training high quality teachers who can cater for future needs as well as those of the present.

Skryabin asks about the social aspect of higher education. In reply, Yelyutin says guidance in the communist education of students is being taken from materials of the June plenum. Students themselves are involved in becoming propagandists as part of this education. As far as labor education is concerned, Yelyutin says, students can already gain practical experience through volunteer work during vacations, in the course of which they also learn to act as organizers and to work in a collective.

Skryabin asks what has been done to fulfill the party-government decision on the effectiveness of scientific work by higher education. Yelyutin replies that there are 400,000 well qualified people on the teaching staff of higher educational establishments; approximately 100,000 are actually scientific staff, and these are one-third of the country's scientific workers. Moreover, they make up one-half of the country's doctors and candidates of sciences.

" [Yelyutin] What used to be a shortcoming and what still takes place to a certain extent in the organization of higher education's scientific work is exceptional fragmentation and a kind of triviality [melkotemye]. We have 52,000 faculties. Each faculty chooses its own subjects, and within a faculty sometimes a teacher chooses subjects, and we end up with a large quantity of minor results that do not move us forward, or move us forward only a very little in resolving major issues."

Skryabin then interrupts to recall a previous interview in which Yelyutin said concentration of scientists on the same themes was required.

Yelyutin says some progress has been made; special purpose programs are drawn up to involve the cooperation of large numbers of establishments in solving problems, and some good results are to be seen from this. However, the results would be even more satisfying if industry made more effort to introduce the results of help from scientists on a broader scale, he says.

Yelyutin goes on to say scientific resources are also being concentrated for joint use, in the Dnepropetrovsk scientific services center for example.

In response to Skrybin's question about the reserves of higher education, Yelyutin talks in general terms about the benefits gained from investment in education. Greater returns could, he says, be achieved by better placing of trained cadres; educational establishments are trying to further this by forecasting what specialists will be needed some years ahead, and where, and training students accordingly. Yelyutin advised teachers to follow up what happens to their students after graduation. This year 2.1 million people have graduated from higher and secondary specialized education. The use to which the national economy puts them will be a measure of the effectiveness of their education.

Yelyutin concludes by congratulating staff and students on the new academic year, and reminding them of the important work ahead.

VOROTNIKOV CHAIRS RSFSR MINISTERS SESSION

PM311418 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 31 Aug 83 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] A routine session of the RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium has been held. It examined the question of the activity of Rostov Oblast soviet and law enforcement bodies to improve educational work and prevent law violations among adolescents. In the course of checking and discussion it became clear that local soviets and the institutions under their jurisdiction are doing a considerable amount to successfully educate children and adolescents. Questions connected with providing general secondary education and developing vocational and technical education are being addressed. Conditions are improving regarding children's and adolescents' participation in socially useful work and their pursuit of technical and artistic creative work, physical culture, and sport.

The work being carried out is producing some positive results. However, law violations by adolescents in Rostov Oblast is not a good situation. The reason, as was noted, is that the local soviet ispolkoms fail to take account of the efficiency factor in all the measures carried out. Assessing the situation according to formal statistical principles, the Rostov Oblispolkom does not analyze critically enough the effectiveness of the work of its administrations and organizations designed to coordinate adolescents' education.

The Council of Ministers Presidium ordered the relevant ministries, departments, and local soviets to examine the question of improving the effectiveness of the work of state bodies and public organizations to educate adolescents and prevent law violations among adolescents.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium heard a report by the republic's Minister of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry V.I. Naumov on progress in procurements of potatoes, fruits, and vegetables. This year the pace of potato and vegetable procurement is noticeably higher than last year. There are favorable opportunities to organize wide sales of these products and also to place them in storage.

However, these opportunities are by no means being utilized everywhere. The RSFSR ministry of the fruit and vegetable industry has been instructed to take exhaustive measures to fulfill plans.

Examining the question of the progress of the harvesting, the handover of grain to the state, and the procurement of feed on Omsk Oblast kolkhozes and sovkhozes, the RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium noted the statement by the oblast's leaders that the harvesting and procurement work will be carried out within the optimum deadlines and will ensure fulfilment of state plans.

The session heard a report by RSFSR Minister of the Food Industry S. I. Chistoplyasov on the beginning of sugar beet procurement and processing. Taking account of the special features of the earlier ripening of this crop, the session ordered that its lifting be accelerated and sugar refineries rapidly set in operation everywhere so as to prevent losses of the product.

V. I. Vorotnikov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, chaired the session.

UZBEK CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE BUREAU HOLDS MEETING

GF301914 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 13 Aug 83 p 1

[Text] At its regular meeting, the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau heard a report on the additional measures for speeding up harvesting and processing of grain and feed. The bureau tasked the party organizations organs to mobilize the farm leaders for the timely and qualitative fulfillment of the complex harvesting work and for speeding up the harvesting of corn and rice and the processing of hay, silage, and other kinds of feed.

The bureau reviewed the results of developing the national economy during the past 7 months of the current year and the measures for further strengthening work for successfully fulfilling the republic's social and economic plan for 1983. It was noted during the meeting that the republic's industry has achieved results which are ahead of schedule. The work of motor and railroad transport ahs been to some extent improved and the capital construction sector has made definite achievements. In comparison with the corresponding period last year, the production and selling of grain crops, cattle and poultry, milk, eggs, and fruits have increased. The labor and political activity of workers has increased. This has positively affected discipline and organization in work.

In addition to that, it was noted at the meeting that the activity of the individual ministries and departments, the production unions and enterprises and the party, trade union and komsomol organizations in charge of increasing the effectiveness and quality of work labor and introducting scientific and technical progress is still not meeting the high demands defined by the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

The party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, ministries and departments, enterprises and kolkhozes are tasked to analyze critically, deeply, and purposefully the work results for the past 7 months, to attribute special attention to the collectives which are lagging behind in production, to define measures that are aimed at strengthening the achieved positive results, and to maintain successful fulfillment and overfulfillment of the tasks in the second half of the year and the yearly plan in general.

The bureau reviewed a question on holding election meetings and conferences in the republic's party organizations and adopted a detailed resolution on it. The resolution notes that the center of the attention of the party election meetings and conferences should be dedicated to the activity of the party organizations and their leading organs for implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the May and June 1982 and June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenums and the instructions of Comrade Y. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on further strengthening of discipline and organization in work and successfully fulfilling the tasks of 1983 and the whole 11th 5-year plan period. The process of the election campaign should review with self-criticism the work of the party organizations for augmenting the leading role of communists in the progress of work in every labor collective, rayon, city and oblast and should precisely define future tasks.

The bureau discussed a question on preparations in kolkhozes, sovkhozes and the material bases of the enterprises of Uzbek SSR Cotton Industry Ministry for the delivery and processing of the 1983 raw cotton harvest. The resolutions of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee and the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers tasked the party obkoms and raykoms, the Council of Ministers of the Karakalpak Autonomous Republic, the oblast and rayon soviet executive committees, and the ministries of agriculture, cotton cleaning industry, land reclamation and water resources and procurement, and the Uzbek SSR state committee for the supply of production equipment for agriculture and the Glavredazir sovkhoz store to mobilize the forces of the labor collectives for the accumulation of abundant and early raw cotton harvest, the qualitative completion of capital repairs at the cotton factories, procurement centers and dry cleaning workshops, completion of all the preparatory works for harvesting, and delivering a high quality cotton to the state. A number of ministries and departments are required to organize their assistance to cottongrowers in the 1983 cotton harvesting process.

The bureau reviewed a question on the achievement of economic relations among the sectors of the national economy. Measures are being reviewed for creating steady economic conditions for the expanded production in kolkhozes and sovkhozes and for changing the operating order of planning and use in the enterprises and organizations which are serving agriculture and for strengthening the interest of all the organizations serving the kolkhozes and sovkhozes in achieving high final results in the production of agricultural products.

The bureau discussed some other questions and adopted corresponding resolutions on them.

RSFSR SUPREME COURT PLENUM DISCUSSES REPORTS

PM261517 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 26 Aug 83 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "RSFSR Supreme Court Plenum"]

[Text] A routine RSFSR Supreme Court Plenum has been held to discuss the question of legal practice relating to cases of over-reporting and other distortions of plan fulfillment reports is construction sectors. Such actions are a serious public danger. These crimes distort the real position with the commissioning of new production capacities and fixed capital and make the use of capital investments less effective. In a number of cases over-reporting is associated with thefts of state and public property and sometimes with bribery, abuse of official position, and other crimes.

The plenum's resolution points out the need to correctly apply legislation on responsibility for over-reporting and other deliberate distortions of report data on the fulfillment of capital construction plans. The courts should attach great importance to the trying of cases concerning over-reporting and other distorted reports on the capital construction of agro-industrial complex facilities. The plenum drew the courts' attention to the need, when trying cases of this kind, to expose all the officials involved in such activities and also to ascertain the causes and conditions contributing to the commission of these crimes, including instances of departmental and local influence which have created prerequisites for the violation of state discipline, and take steps stipulated by the law to ensure that none of the culprits goes unpunished.

The plenum directed the courts on a number of questions relating to the application of existing legislation.

LOWER-LEVEL GOVERNMENT CHANGES REPORTED

PM310757 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITELSTVA SSR No 18, 1983 (First Section) publishes on pages 314-318 the following USSR Council of Ministers decrees, all signed by N. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and M. Smirtyukov, administrator of affairs of the USSR Council of Ministers:

On the release of A. A. Borovoy from his duties as first deputy chairman of the USSR Gosstroy on his retirement (dated 24 May);

On the release of T.P. Senkevich from his duties as USSR deputy minister of land reclamation and water resources on his retirement (27 May);

On the release of Ya. P. Ryabov from his duties as first deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan on his transfer to other work (27 May);

On the appointment of N.A. Panichev as first deputy minister of the machine tool and instrument building and his release from the post of deputy minister of machine tool and instrument building, and the release of A.A. Pavlov from his duties as first deputy minister of machine tool and instrument building on his retirement (31 May);

On the appointment of V. V. Alekseyev as deputy minister of transport construction (2 June);

On the appointment of A.P. Borzunov as deputy minister of the automotive industry for questions of foreign trade and foreign economic relations; the release of V.A. Gurushkin from this post on his retirement; and the appointment of A.V. Butuzov as deputy minister of the automotive industry (2 June);

On the appointment of V.P. Kuramin as deputy minister of the construction of petroleum and gas industry enterprises (7 June);

On the appointment of V.A. Sentyushkin as USSR deputy minister of the timber, pulp and paper, and wood processing industry (7 June):

On the appointment of N.I. Rusak as deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Committee for Physical Culture and Sport (9 June).

'COSMOS-1494' EARTH SATELLITE LAUNCHED

LD311509 Moscow TASS in English 1358 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow August 31 TASS -- The Soviet Union launched another artificial earth satellite of the "Cosmos" series, "Cosmos-1494," today.

The satellite carries scientific instrumentation for the further exploration of outer space.

"Cosmos-1494" has the initial period of revolution of 93.5 minutes, the maximum distance from the earth is 561 kilometers, the minimum distance is 341 kilometers, the inclination of the orbit is 50.7 degrees. The equipment aboard the satellite is functioning normally.

PARTY, STATE RESOLUTION ON SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY

PM311610 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Aug 83 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution "On Measures To Accelerate Scientific and Technical Progress in the National Economy."

The resolution notes that as a result of the CPSU's constant and unflagging attention to scientific and technical development our country has very quickly arrived at an advanced stage of progress.

In line with the course elaborated by the 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses toward intensification of social production, the scale of the utilization of scientific and technical achievements in production has increased substantially. Scientific and technical cooperation with the socialist community countries is expanding.

At the same time the resolution points out that the organization of this work in the country does not yet fully accord with the task set by the party of combining in practice the advantages of our socialist system with the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution. This question acquires highly topical significance because scientific and technical development has become one of the chief spheres of competition between the socialist and capitalist systems.

The resolution notes that ministries, departments, the USSR Academy of Sciences, and the State Committee for Science and Technology are not being as persistent as they should be in implementing a unified scientific and technical policy. In many ministries and departments, in associations, and at enterprises people are not displaying sufficient responsibility for the technical standard of production and the quality of products and are making poor use of the developments of academy and sector institutes and VUZes. The production trial and experimental base of many enterprises falls short of modern demands.

The State Committee for Science and Technology is failing to make full use of the rights it has been given to coordinate and monitor the organization of scientific research and the introduction of its results into production.

The State Committee for Standards is failing to make proper demands on ministries and departments concerning the quality of development work and strict observance of standards and its product quality control is poor.

The existing system of assessment of enterprises' and organizations' economic activity is not effective enough in terms of accelerating the creation of new equipment, materials, and processes.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers stressed that party, soviet, economic, trade union, and Komsomol organs have the very important task of fundamentally improving all work on accelerating scientific and technical progress. It is necessary, moreover, to be strictly guided by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums on questions relating to the fundamental improvement of labor productivity on the basis of the broad and accelerated introduction of the achievements of science, technology, and leading experience into practice.

The USSR Gosplan, the State Committee for Science and Technology, the USSR Gosstroy, the USSR Academy of Sciences, USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers, associations, enterprises, and organizations should proceed from the premise that in the next few years industry must ensure the manufacture of products as good as the best modern models and on the basis improve labor productivity in the national economy.

The State Committee for Science and Technology, the USSR Academy of Sciences, union republic academies of sciences, and sector academies of sciences must ensure that the results of research work are improved and that scientists' collectives activity promote the large-scale introduction of scientific achievements into production.

Ministries and departments must focus attention on questions relating to the retooling of production, the meeting of the national economy's demands for high-quality products, and the adoption of decisive measures to strengthen all units involved in the creation and introduction of new equipment. Special attention must be paid to the training of scientists and specialists and the implementation of economic and moral measures that will give all those involved in creating and introducing equipment and technology into production an interest in updating them.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have instructed the State Committee for Science and Technology, the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Gosstroy, the USSR Academy of Sciences, USSR ministries and departments, and union republic councils of ministersto implement measures to develop the network of large associations and enterprises and further concentrate the potential of scientific research, design, and technological organizations on the solution of tasks ensuring that the national economy' current and long-term needs are met. It is considered expedient that associations and enterprises extend the practice of organizing temporary scientific production subunits to tackle very important national economic problems. The setting up of similar collectives to solve intersector scientific and technical tasks is also envisaged.

The Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems, the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building and the Councils of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR, Belorussian SSR, and Latvian SSR are authorized to switch certain science-and-production associations to planning their activity along the lines of a "science and scientific services" sector.

It is planned to implement a complex of measures to accelerate the creation and equipping of experimental bases and production units. Targets for the construction (modernization) of the said facilities must constitute priority targets of 5-year and annual plans.

As of 1984 the USSR Gosplan, USSR ministries and departments, and union republic councils of ministers are obliged make provision in plans for the creation of reserve capacities for the preparation of production and assimilation of output of new types of equipment and materials.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers deemed it expedient to institute in certain large associations, at enterprises and in organizations the post of chief designer for main types and systems of machinery, equipment, and instruments.

The resolution deemed it necessary to extend the use of targeted program planning of scientific and technical development. The 12th 5-Year Plan will see the commencement of the elaboration of all-union, republic (interrepublic), and sector (intersector) scientific and technical programs and also scientific and technical programs for regions and territorial production complexes whose main targets will be incorporated in 5-year and annual plans. To fulfill the said progeams it is planned to ensure the priority allocation of resources and quotas for planning and research and construction and installation contract work.

The State Committee for Science and Technology and the USSR Gosplan are to approve and take into account when shaping the state plans for 1985 and subsequent years a list of the types of machine building products of very great national economic importance. As well as targets for the assimilation of new types of products, 5-year and annual plans will include targets for the manufacture of experimental prototypes of machinery and equipment of priority significance and also components and materials for them.

The USSR Gosplan, USSR Gossnab, State Committee for Science and Technology, and State Committee for Standards are instructed to elaborate the basic guidelines for the further expansion and deepening of intersector production specialization and coproduction in machine building for 1986-1990 and for the period through 2000 on the basis of the maximum standardization of units and parts.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers stated that one of the chief spheres of work on accelerating scientific and technical progress is the extensive automation of manufacturing processes on the basis of the use of automatic machine tools, machinery and mechanisms, standard equipment modules, robot equipment complexes, and computers. To this end the USSR Gosplan, the State Committee for Science and Technology, and the USSR Academy of Sciences are instructed to elaborate in conjunction with interested ministries and departments all-union programs for work in the sphere of creating flexible automatic production facilities and automated design planning systems and using them in the national economy. The USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, ministries and departments, and the USSR Council of Ministers Academy of the National Economy must take steps to train and retrain cadres to set up and man the said production facilities and design planning systems.

To enhance the role of product consumers in the elaboration of plans for the creation and production of new equipment the chief USSR ministries and departments dealing with the types of products involved must elaborate and approve, in consultation with the main consumer ministries in question, promising types and systems of machinery, equipment, and other technology.

The approval of technical targets for the development of new or modernization of existing products used in several sectors and the presentation of proposals on the setting up of production and also on the discontinuation of production are carried out by the chief ministry in consultation with the consumer ministry. The initiator of an order is materially liable for a consumer's rejection of equipment which he asked to be made or for protracted commissioning of equipment.

The resolution lays down that the ministry initiating an order is responsible for establishing in technical targets for the development of new types of products indicators that match the best modern models; a development organization is assigned by the consumer enterprises to elaborate technical proposals (preliminary plans) for machinery, equipment, and instruments of great national economic importance. A preliminary plan, approved by the development organization and the consumer, must exist before the development process can begin.

The ministries and departments that are the main ones for various types of machine building products have been instructed to develop, in conjunction with client ministries, differentiated normatives for the deadlines for their product's renewal (modernization). As of 1986, in state 5-year plans and annual plans, targets for creating and assimilating the production of new types of machinery, equipment, and instruments and the modernization of existing ones and also targets for discontinuing the production of obsolete machine building output are defined on the basis of these normatives.

As of 1984 industrial output will be certified on the basis of two categories of quality -- top and first class. Articles not certified as belonging to one of these categories are liable to be removed from production. The USSR Gosplan has been given the right to authorize, exceptionally, the production of output not certified as top or first class for no more than 2 years.

The resolution stipulates that the fulfillment of plans and targets for the development of science and technology is among the most important indicators by which the assessment of the results of the economic activity of associations (enterprises) is primarily made and the results of socialist competition are summed up. When these targets are underfulfilled and when output is produced after the normative deadlines for its renewal (modernization), bonuses to leading workers of associations (enterprises) for the basic results of their economic activity are reduced by at least 25 percent.

The USSR State Committee for Prices is given the right to institute incentive increments of up to 30 percent of wholesale prices for new, highly effective output and deductions of up to 30 percent of wholesale prices for industrial output whose production is liable to discontinuation.

As an exception ministries and departments can authorize the enterprises and organizations under their jurisdiction to transfer part of the assets from the material incentive funds formed from deductions from profit to enterprises, organizations, and VUZes taking part in the fulfillment of all-union scientific and technical programs.

The State Committee for Science and Technology has been apprised of the need to improve scientific organizational and methodological leadership of the activity of ministries and departments in accelerating scientific and technical progress. For additional financing of operations performed in accordance with all-union scientific and technical programs, a reserve of funds is being created for the use of the State Committee for Science and Technology through annual deductions from the unified funds for scientific and technical development of the USSR ministries and departments.

The resolution stresses that the State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries must step up the leadership of invention and rationalizing activity and the monitoring of the speediest introduction of inventions into the national economy and improve the supply of patent information to the designers of new technology.

The State Committee for Standards must enhance the exactingness displayed toward USSR ministries and departments for the preparation of technical standards documentation and its practical use and their objectivity in assigning output to quality categories and it must take steps to improve and simplify the procedure for drawing up and coordinating technical documentation.

The attention of ministry and department leaders has been drawn to the need for the prompt implementation of projects undertaken on the basis of international agreements and for the improvement of work on the use of the CEMA countries' achievements in the sphere of science and technology.

From 1985 through 1987 it is deemed necessary to effect the transition of associations, enterprises, and organizations in agriculture, construction, transport, communications, geology, and material and technical supplied to the financially autonomous system of organizing work on the creation, assimilation, and introduction of new technology.

With a view to enhancing the material interest of those taking part in creating and assimilating highly effective equipment, technology, and new materials, lump-sum bonuses to USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers of R3,000-R40,000 each are to be introduced beginning in 1985.

USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers have been granted the right to authorize the payment of bonuses to leading and engineering and technical workers and other specialists over and above the set limits for developing and introducing new equipment and progressive manufacturing methods and materials that accord with or surpass the present technical and economic standard, and for increasing the proportion of new, highly effective, output in the overall production volume.

Measures have been determined for stepping up the propaganda of scientific and technical achievements, making extensive use of the press, radio, television, cinema, and other mass media.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have expressed the conviction that the workers and exployees, scientists, and engineering and technical workers in scientific research, design, planning, planning and design, and manufacturing organizations, associations, and enterprises will do everything necessary for the successful-fillment of the tasks set by the party for accelerating scientific and technical progress in the country's national economy.